THE HINDOO PATRIOT

With which is incorporated the Indian Field.

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THE WEEK.

MONDAY, 24TH MAY.

DR. SINCLAIR thus reports on the efficacy of Gurjun oil as a remedy for leprosy:

"The patients are quite alive to the benefit obtainable from perseverance in the use of the oil; and of the six now under treatment, all excepting an old native of India declare that there is a decided improvement in their condition. Two of the six pronounce themselves well. These two, when they began to take the oil, suffered to a similar extent. There were no open ulcers, but the palms of their hands were horny; nails brittle, tubercular patches covered their faces, and there were discoloured patches all over their bodies, in which sensation was lost or imperfect. They have visibly improved, and are nearly well; the tuberculation has almost disappeared; their hands have a normal look about them, whilst sensation is declared perfect. The others, although, with the exception alluded to, not so marked in their improvement, are decidedly better.

In none are there open sores; in all, their skins look healthy, and all have confidence in their ultimate recovery."

Gurjun oil is being tried in the Leper Asylum of Calcutta, and the reports we are sorry to learn are not favourable. The first effects are said to be good, but they do not last long.

A CORRESPONDENT addresses a scathing letter to the *Pioneer* in which he shews up beautifully the small pretensions of the reviewer in that paper to sit in judgment upon Babu Rajendralala Mitra's Antiquities of Orissa. The reviewer had adduced five instances illustrative of the Babu's defective knowledge, and the correspondent thus answers him *seriatim*:

"The first appears very like creating a giant for the *eclat* of destroying it. The reviewer says:—"for example, he speaks repeatedly of 'Saxon Towers', meaning thereby such square towers as Englishmen at the present day are most in the habit of building; though the term, properly speaking, is one of definite import and very limited application." Now, I have read the *Antiquities* very carefully, and can boldly assert that the Babu does not mean by "Saxon Towers" the 'square towers which Englishmen in the present day are in the habit of building,' but those of the true Saxon date, such as the Clapham Tower, Bedfordshire, Wickham Tower, Berkshire, and the like. The second instance in the use of the word 'spring,' in connection with dripstone mouldings. Now, when that moulding is a straight one lying horizontally over an opening, it cannot be said to 'spring,' but when it rises in the form of an arch from an impost, as is frequently the case, it may be said to spring just as idiomatically as an arch is said to spring from its impost. The third instance is the 'porch' which is said to be 'a very ill-chosen translation for the Hindi *Jagmohan*, but if the reviewer will refer to Fergusson's *History of Architecture* (Vol. II., 562), he will find that the Babu has only followed that authority. General Cunningham's writings will also afford full justification for the so-called 'ill-chosen' rendering. The fourth instance is, like the first, a creation of the reviewer. He says:—'A coat of arms' is also quite a misnomer for an architectural device, which (as we see by reference to the plates) would be more correctly described in one place as a 'blank shield,' in another as a 'grotesque.' Here, while condemning the use of heraldic terms for architectural devices, the reviewer himself uses the heraldic term 'blank shield' for the purpose. In referring to these ornamented weather mouldings, the Babu says:—'These look the very counterparts of European coats of arms' (p. 48), and does not accept them to be actually heraldic devices. The last instance is the use of the term *antæ* (misspelt antis) to indicate a particular kind of attached pillars. The reviewer states—'But strangest of all is the expression 'an attached pillar or antis,' which has arisen from misunderstanding of the phrase 'distyle in antis.' Here the reviewer has confounded a particular kind of temple distinguished by the phrase *in antis*, with the attached pillars (which are in the same with pilasters) called *antæ*, which give it its distinctive name. Vitruvius says—'A temple is called *in antis* when it has *antæ* or pilasters in front of the walls which enclose the cell, with two columns between the *antæ*' (Book III., Chapter. I.) Parker, in his *Glossary of Architecture*, describes antæ to be 'a species of pilasters used in Greek and Roman architecture to terminate the *pteromata* or side walls of temples.' Westropp, in his *Handbook of Archæology*, says, 'those projecting walls were terminated on the front or on both faces of the building by pilasters, which, thus situated, were called antæ' (p. 31.). The same definition may also be found in other leading works. The reviewer is mistaken in supposing that distyle temples alone were *in antis*. Tetras style and hexastyle temples, and indeed all buildings of one apartment whatever their use, were also so called (*ædis in antis*), when furnished with antæ —*Vide Encyclopædia Britannica voci* 'Architecture.'

To meet the Babu's remark that the Hindus have not yet produced a single temple built in the Saxon or any other European style,' the reviewer very disingenuously adverts to the modern palaces of Lucknow, 'built in pseudo-European style.' The question consequently suggests itself, are Muhammadan palaces synonymous with Hindu temples? I know not to which parisian casino in Brindaban the reviewer refers. I fancy it must be either Purakhjis, or Lala Babus, but neither of them is a temple strictly so called. If they be temples there will be nothing to prevent the Emambarah at Lucknow, where service was held for several years after the Mutiny, from being called a church."

The Reviewer gives the following reply to the above:

"Apparently it would take several columns of the very smallest print to give Artim an insight into even the merest elements either of Latin Grammar or of architectural and heraldic terminology. I am far from attempting so arduous a task and will only remark that inaccuracies, which it was almost hypercriticism to notice when committed by a foreigner, are more serious evidence of a neglected education when defended by an Englishman—if indeed such be Artim's nationality, which may reasonably be doubted."

Bravo!

MR. INGLIS, the Chief Commissioner of Oudh, delivered an interesting address at the last annual exhibition of the Canning College, Lucknow. Whilst noticing with satisfaction the flourishing condition of the College, he remarked:

"It is impossible not to see without regret the comparatively small number of Mahomedans who avail themselves of the educational advantages offered by this institution. In the report we have just heard it was stated, I think that in the College there were only 9 Mahomedans out of 83 students, and in theSchool only 207 Mahomedans out of 710 boys. This is particularly striking in a school such as this, situated in one of the largest Mahomedan towns in India. Their absence is no doubt principally caused by their disinclination to accept a system of education which in their opinion is devoted too exclusively to teaching English and European science,—instruction in Arabic and Persian literature and history being put too much in the back ground and treated as of secondary and minor importance. I think that their feelings on this matter should be deferred to and consulted; and that an endeavour should be made, by combining instruction in their own literature with the teaching of European science, to overcome and remove as far as possible their objections."

This object may be attained by having a separate department of the College for the education of Mahomedan youths. But our Mahomedan countrymen ought to remember that they are sure to be beaten in the race, if they do not run an open competition.

IN THE same address Mr. Inglis urged the necessity for establishing one or more Boarding Houses in connection with the Canning College. He said:

"Until this has been done the advantages offered by the Institution are confined solely to boys whose parents or friends live in Lucknow—boys from outside being unable to come here for their education. I think that there should be a Boarding House attached to every Zilla School; there should, in fact, be one to every Tahsili School; for, without these houses, boys whose parents live in villages and smaller towns are cut off altogether from any share of the educational advantages offered by the Higher and Middle Class schools. Moreover, without these Boarding Houses the scholarships offered by Government, by municipalities, or by private persons, can as a rule only be held by boys whose parents or friends live in the town where the school, to which the scholarship is attached, is situated, boys from a distance being unable to take them,—and thus the object the donors have in offering these scholarships is in a great measure defeated, for they are intended as an encouragement to the most promising boys of the country generally and not merely for those few who happen to live close by the Government schools and colleges."

This is a good idea. But in Bengal we have been able to go on without Boarding Houses, and yet no one can say that our educational system favours particular classes. A general examination is held when scholarships are awarded, and then a number of scholarships are awarded to different districts.

MR. INGLIS thus dwelt on the good policy of associating native gentlemen in the work of education as in other branches of administration:

"I consider it is a very great advantage that we should have the leading native gentlemen of the province associated thus in the management of the educational institutions of the country; for their advice and opinions, not only in the management of the many particular institutions, but also on all matters connected with the administration of the educational system generally, will be found of the greatest value and assistance. For in all measures undertaken with the object of promoting the extension of education throughout the country, our endeavour should be to carry the people with us—to secure their approval of what is being done, and to enlist their sympathy with the work in hand; for, without their cordial support and co-operation, all the endeavours of Government to extend the benefits of education, and to place the educational system on a secure and permanent basis, must be ineffectual. Our aim should then be, as I said just now, to carry the people with us, and to secure their intelligent support and co-operation, looking forward to the time when the educational system having been established on a secure and sound basis, the Government may be able to withdraw from all active interference with it,—and when self-supporting colleges and schools, under private or local management, will take the place of schools and colleges supported entirely from the public funds, and managed and controlled directly by the Government."

But we fear the day is very distant when the Government may be able to withdraw from the field of education completely without detriment to the vital interests of the people.

THIRTY-SEVEN British youths have passed the competitive test for the Indian Civil Service this year. We are sorry to observe that not one Indian has been successful.

TUESDAY, 25TH MAY.

THE QUESTION of race continues to vex America. It is true, Congress has decreed perfect social equality between the blacks and the whites, but it is one thing to pass a law and another thing to enforce it—as the blacks are finding it to their cost. At Waverley, in Missouri, recently, a champion of equality took a negro into a liquor saloon for the avowed purpose of asserting the principle which has been embodied in the Statute-book. The bar keeper laughed at the Civil Rights Bill, ordered the negro to withdraw, and on the latter declaring that he meant to hold his ground, drew a revolver and drove him into the street. Another negro then interfered, whereupon the bar keeper, with the easy manners characteristic of Missouri society, fired, and shot the man dead!

DR. MANDL is lecturing at Paris on vocal hygiene, and the means for singers to preserve their voices. He says that a temperature varying from 60 to 64 degrees Farh., is the most propitious for warblers, and that singing is an easier accomplishment in warm than in cold climates. Yet Scandinavia produces nightingales as well as Italy.

THE REPUBLICANS of France are sending round lists to obtain subscriptions for erecting a kind of monster monument to Michelet and Quinet—two life devoted chiefs, as well as martyrs to the cause of the Republic. They merit to be so honored, apart from their peculiar views, as their lives were upright and simple. Hugo is to write their biographies, and the proceeds of the work, certain to be large, will represent his contribution.

THE COCHIN ARGUS has the following:

"We learn that two European officials connected with the Public Works Department in Travancore, who passed through Alwye on Sunday last were guilty of conduct which was simply disgraceful. They effected an intrusion into the Residency Bungalows which are under the occupancy of the Sisters of the local Convent, and the very Rev. Fre. Cherubin, notwithstanding that they were informed that the bungalows were occupied with the permission of Mr. Ballard, they persisted in remaining on the spot. The language used by these gentlemen (?) against the reverend father was, we are informed, of a description which cannot bear repetition, and the conduct of servants appears to have been on a par with that of their masters.'

Our contemporary threatens to publish the names unless the offenders make a suitable apology to the Reverend Father and Sisters.

THE NEW YORK WORLD publishes the following, as a Russian Court scandal, on the authority of its St. Petersburgh correspondent. The Grand Duke Alexis, who is made the hero of the story, is the Duchess of Edinburgh's brother:

"Among the maids of honour of Her Majesty the Empress, there was a pretty and attractive girl, the daughter of a high official, who was a member of the council of the Empire. She was attached to the imperial household, and lived in the palace. Alexis fell in love with her—fell in love over head and ears—which was very wrong for a grand duke."

One day, while the Court was at Moscow, the twain met by appointment, sought a priest, and were united. The marriage was kept secret for two or three months, but marriage, like murder, will out, and this case proved no exception to the rule. When it became known, there was a scene such as does not often happen. The Emperor swore and the Empress cried, and the whole imperial family was in a funk. Alexis was talked to in a very plain, old-fashioned way. It was determined to send him on a long journey, in the hope of curing him of his love, and so he was started on the voyage that brought him to America, and took him home by way of Japan and Siberia. Mrs. Alexis was sent out of the empire by a special train, and the eye of the police was not taken from her until she was safe over the frontier. The priest who performed the ceremonies was packed off to Siberia, in spite of his protest that he didn't know the parties, and that he married them just as he would have married any other couple."

The prince is however reconciled and has returned to Russia, but the wife and the priest are still in exile. An attempt was made to induce the wife to cancel the marriage, the damage being 1,000,000 rubles down, and an annuity of 75,000 rubles, which would be continued to her child in case the latter survived her, and it was devoutly hoped that he would not. But the woman is obstinate and has spurned the offer with an air of indignation worthy of a tragic actress.

A GRAND banquet, of horse, ass, and mule flesh, took place in Paris on April 3. About seventy persons sat down. Mr. Bicknell, who took the chair, traced the history of horse flesh as an article of food from the earliest times, and said that the main object of the Society in giving the banquet was to overcome the prejudice existing against that food. It appears that there are now no fewer than twenty shops open in the French capital for the sale of horse, mule, and ass flesh. The consumption is so considerable, that a horse which was formerly worth, when dead, from

fifteen to twenty francs, is now worth one hundred and twenty.

THE DUKE of Argyll in commenting on the Indian Legislation Bill introduced by Lord Salisbury said —he thought the bill was of the highest value, and in no respect more valuable than with regard to a matter to which he thought very little attention had been drawn—namely, the power, which it would give for the first time to the Secretary of State to disallow part of a measure. When he (the Duke of Argyll) was in office he had no option between disallowing the whole of a measure, and allowing the whole of it. Will the same power be given to the Viceroy in vetoing the bills of the local Councils?

WEDNESDAY, 26TH MAY.

LAST SATURDAY'S GAZETTE OF INDIA contains the following notifications conferring the new titles which we have already announced :

"In recognition of the public spirit and munificence which have been displayed on many occasions by Kahjeh Abdool Gunny, C. S. I., of Dacca, and as a mark of the esteem of Government, His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General has been pleased to confer upon him the title of "Nawab" as a personal distinction.

Upon his son Khajeh Ahsanoollah, who has made himself equally conspicuous in a career of public beneficence, His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General has been pleased to confer the title of "Khan Bahudoor" as a personal distinction.

In recognition of his liberality during the Orissa famine of 1866, and of his several acts of public and private charity in the district of Balasore, His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General has been pleased to confer upon Baboo Shamanando De, of Balasore, the title of "Rai Bahadoor" as a personal distinction.

In recognition of his consistent efforts in matters of public progress and improvement, His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General has been pleased to confer upon Koomar Narendra Krishna, of Sobha Bazár, Calcutta, the title of "Rajah" as a personal distinction."

THE FIRE at Peshwar seems to have been very disastrous. It visited 33 mohullas or wards of the city comprising, with the Andarshahr (which fortunately escaped), the wealthiest portion of Peshwar ; 1,087 houses and 829 detached shops were destroyed. A Company of Sappers under an officer has been detailed to survey the burnt portion of the city. It is proposed in rebuilding it to make some broad streets through the banker's quarter of the city. The streets were so narrow and tortuous that a fire-engine would not get along them. The efforts of the garrison alone saved the city from entire destruction. Nearly 10,000lbs. of powder were used in blowing up houses to stop the fire, and it was most effective in doing so.

WE TAKE from the *Pioneer* the following Cabul news :

"Nowroz Khan (Momund) has gone off to Bajour. The Amir Shere Ali evidently intends to take the management of the Momunds into his own hands, and is keeping his troops about Lalpura. Troubles are certain to arise in the Momund country at the instigation of the Khans if this is carried out. It is necessary, however, for the Amir's Government that he should possess a safe and open road between Kabul and Peshawur, for the passage of arms and supplies. The Khyber Mullicks have gone to Kabul on the invitation of the Amir to hear proposals regarding the opening of the Khyber route and the grant of money subsidies to their clans. If the Amir has succeeded in getting these chiefs to Kabul, while his troops are engaged on the flank of Afridi land coercing the Momunds, it certainly shows that his influence affects the Khyber Mullicks, and that they have faith in him."

WE DO NOT THINK that the above journal represents the true feeling of the higher class of Europeans in this country when it so rudely condemns the Maharaja of Jeypore for giving his independent and honest opinion on the Baroda case. His Highness seems to be mortified at the remarks of the *Pioneer*, but the journalist has not had the good grace to retract or qualify them. He thus repeats them :

"We have some respect for the Maharajah of Jeypur. He is kindly-natured and hospitable, if a weak, man. The confidence reposed by him in the various British officers who have been enlisted in his service has helped him to confer upon his State some of the advantages of enlightened and progressive government. But just because we had a right to expect better things of him, we the less regret having ruffled him by our remarks on his conduct as one of the Baroda Commissioners. We do not presume that he would have attached any special value to the opinions of this journal but for his belief that they expressed broadly the views of a large majority of his English fellow-subjects in India, with whom he aspired to hold a high place. That among them he has injured his position deeply, irretrievably, we do not hesitate to re-affirm. Nor does his loss end there. In the eyes of his peers, who are prone to appraise a brother Chief by his apparent importance in the eyes of the paramount power, Jeypur's personal dignity has been lowered by the undisguised impatience with which his conclusions were set aside, whilst his position with Government is even more seriously prejudiced."

This is a strange doctrine. A Prince must be put down because he gives his honest opinion, which happens to be adverse to the judgment of the British Government! Is this the teaching of Western enlightenment and toleration? We cannot believe that the Government shares the opinion of the *Pioneer*.

THE SHADADARSHA says that Sir John Strachey has done a graceful act. He has exempted Seth Govind Dass of Muttra from personal attendance in the Civil Courts. Seth Govind Dass is the present head of the well-known Seth Family of Muttra, one of the wealthiest in India. He has now retired from the world, and settled at Brindabun with a view to pass the remainder of his life in devotion and charity.

IT IS STATED that Sir Henry Davies' term of office is to be extended for one year from December next, the chief reason being the inconvenience of a change in the Lieutenant-Governorship of the Punjab about the time of the Prince of Wales' visit.

THURSDAY, 27TH MAY.

THE BROTHER of the Chairman of the Calcutta Justices, Col. Sir James Hogg, M. P., President of the Metropolitan Board of Works, London, lately entertained the Prince of Wales at a public dinner, at which His Royal Highness thus alluded to his contemplated visit to India :

"Your chairman has made a brief allusion to my forthcoming visit to India, and I can assure you that I look forward to that visit with the greatest possible interest and pleasure. I have long wished to make it and it has been, I may say, the dream of my life. I hope it may be safely accomplished, and that I may return to the shores of my native land, having gathered much interesting information in that country which is the pride of our empire, and has so many improtant and historical recollections and associations."

There can be now no doubt that the Prince does mean to visit India.

WE TAKE from the *Englishman* the following Police report :

"Mr. Frederick William Saunders charged his landlord with having made use of abusive language towards him, and further called upon him to show cause why he should not be bound over to keep the peace. He admitted being indebted to the landlord for house-rent, but contended that that did not justify him in coming into his house, and abusing him.

Magistrate to complainant.—What did he call you?

Complainant.—*Dowachor* (a swindler, or rogue).

Magistrate.—Is that all?

Complainant.—No ; he told my wife that he had seen many women like her.

Magistrate.—Is that all?

Complainant.—Yes.

Magistrate.—The case is dismissed, and you are fined Rs. 2 for bringing so frivolous a charge. The fine will be paid to the defendant as compensation."

Mr. Marsden is the Magistrate.

THE ENGLISHMAN announces the death of Mr. C. K. Dove, for many years the Post-Master General of Bengal. He was an Eurasian by birth, but married the daughter of a Civilian, a connection which is said to have greatly helped him in the ladder of life. He was, however, a meritorious officer, and was highly valued by Mr. Riddell.

WE LEARN from the *Times of India* that there are seventeen cotton-mills now actually working in the island of Bombay (including the large mill at Kula), and yielding an outturn of about 110,000lbs. per day. Besides this, there are eight working factories in the mofussil, of which one is in Surat, two at Baroach, two at Ahmadabad, one at Jalgaum, one in the Native State of Bhaunagar, and one in the Sister Presidency of Madras. Altogether, then, there are twenty-five cotton mills, having about 600,000 spindles and 7,000 looms at work. The total outturn of the spindles is about 130,000lbs. a day, of which about 50,000lbs. are used in the production of cloth.

THE FOLLOWING changes in the Leave Rules are notified in the *Gazette of India* :

"When, with the consent of the heads of both the offices concerned, or under the orders of competent authority, a ministerial officer is transferred from service in one office to service in another office, the period occupied in the change of office is not a break in the continuity of service within the meaning of this section."

"When, with the consent of the heads of both the offices concerned, or under the orders of competent authority, a ministerial officer is transferred from service in one office to service in another office, on grounds of public convenience only, and not at his own request, for his own advantage, or in consequence of any fault on his part, the rules in this chapter apply to his case."

WE LEARN from the London papers that Mr. Sullivan, the member for Lowth, a Home Ruler, editor and proprietor of the Irish *Nation*, has given notice of a motion, condemnatory of the deposition of the Gaekwar of Baroda. Mr. Arthur Miles, the Conservative member for Taunton (he is the author of a work on "India in 1858") gave notice that he would move, as an amendment to Mr Sullivan's resolution, another affirming that the information before the House does not warrant a condemnation of the proceedings of the Viceroy.

ADVICES from St. Petersburgh state that a conspiracy has been discovered in Khiva for assassinating all the Russians there. The Chief of Urgendsch has been made prisoner. Russian papers accuse the Amir of Afghanistan of complicity, because Afghan outposts are roaming along the Upper Oxus. Military operations are intended. The Russians evidently intend to find some grounds for a quarrel with the ruler of Kabul.

FRIDAY, 28TH MAY.

IT IS STATED that a marriage is arranged between the Duke of Buckingham and the Hon'ble Miss Freemantle, daughter of Lord Cottesloe.

A RUMOUR is afloat that Mr. Robert Knight has resigned the Assistant Secretaryship to the Government of Bengal. We believe he has no intention of resigning.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE publishes the following telegram :—The Amir has offered the tribes between Peshwar and Cabul Rs. 6,000 annually if they will guarantee the safety of traders, &c.

WE ARE glad to observe that death-rate in Calcutta is falling. During the week ending on 8th May the total number of deaths was 231, but in the subsequent week, which ended on the 15th idem, there was a slight increase. The total number of deaths during the last mentioned week was 261. Deaths from small-pox were 27, and from cholera ditto.

THE INDIAN STATESMAN is disposed to regard the Permanent Settlement Regulations as possessing "antiquarian interest" only. A writer who thinks so lightly of law is scarcely in a frame of mind to discuss impartially questions affecting important rights of classes. He admits that the clauses quoted by us "are very strong," and yet he would dismiss them as matters of "antiquarian interest" only. The writer adds :

'If the Sections quoted by the *Hindoo Patriot* stood alone, it would appear that at the time this Act was passed the zemindars could have lawfully raised the rent rate. But they are all qualified by the provision that the leases granted required the approval of the District Collector. As this officer was under the orders of the Administration, Government retained in its own hands the power of disallowing or approving any enhancement of rent. This was the true state of things at the time. Government insisted on the delivery of leases and the cessation of variable demands, and it took to itself the power of deciding any disputes as to rent rates. On the latter subject it laid down no specific rules for the guidance of its officers. Probably none were required as in 1793 the state of the country was retrogressive the population had recently been reduced by famine, and it would have been impossible to raise rents."

The writer evidently forgets that in those days the land sought the ryot, and not the ryot the land, and there was therefore not much misunderstanding about the rate of rent.

THAKUR GIRIPERSAD SING has published at his own expense a magnificent edition of the Veda with Hindi translation and Sanscrit text.

IT IS STATED that six of the Oudh talookdars, headed by the Maharajah of Bulrampore, will proceed to Simla to be present at the debate on the Oudh Land Revenue Bill in the Supreme Legislative Council, accompanied by their Native legal adviser.

THE FRIEND OF INDIA contains following remarks on Hindu Music by Raja Shourendra Mohun Tagore :

"Our author has, performed the work which Sir William Jones deemed impossible. He has not confined himself to the details in books, but has consulted the most famous performers, both Hindoos and Mussulmans, the first veenkars in India, the most expert musicians of Lucknow, and Hukeem Subanut Ulee Khan of Benares, who has written a treatise on music."

"The author has published his most entertaining book for private circulation only. We think this a mistake, for no other work contains so much information on the highly interesting subject of Hindoo music.

FATHER LAFONT has produced quite a sensation by his lectures on Freemasonry. The morning papers are flooded with letters on the subject.

SATURDAY, 29TH MAY.

MR. KNIGHT'S POLICY of annexation has developed itself into one of absorption. The *Indian Observer* has been absorped into the *Friend of India*, and now both will be absorped into the *Indian Statesman*. A prospectus has been issued by Messrs. Nicholls & Co., Managing Agents of the *Indian Statesman*, in which it is stated that the Directors have been for some time in treaty with Mr. Knight for the acquisition by the Company of the *Friend of India* and *Observer*, and that that gentleman is willing, from the large interest he himself has in the *Statesman*, to transfer both papers to the Company at the price paid for them, and to take payment of one-half the amount in shares. It is proposed to add to the daily *Indian Statesman* a weekly budget, on the principle of the *Pall Mall Gazette*, the full title of the weekly paper being *Friend of India and Statesman's Budget*. Thus, while identifying the paper with its new proprietory, they would, the Directors are of opinion, retain the old name of the Serampore journal, familiar as a household word and with which are associated so many interesting memories to old Indians. We wish the project every success.

WE ARE GLAD to see the rumour about Mr. Fagan's death contradicted by the *Englishman*.

THE LONDON ATHENÆUM has the following :

'The question of the abolition, at least in part, of competitive examinations for the Indian Civil Service is the subject

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of important official communications between the Secretary of State for India and the Calcutta authorities. It is believed that competitive examination will be totally abolished in the case of Europeans. A Hindu's horoscope has frequently much to do with his age, and under the present system it is feared that some unscrupulous natives may endeavour to deceive the Commissioners as to their real age. At the same time, another alteration has been suggested, and it is understood Lord Salisbury is in favour of both proposals, namely, the abolition of competitive examinations in the case of Hindus, and the raising of the age to which European candidates will be allowed to compete to about twenty-five. In the case of Hindus, the advocates of change hope by the alteration to introduce men of experience and station, instead of those possessing mere capacity for being crammed, into the Civil Service in the East; and, in the case of Europeans, they hope that in future men will be able to take their degrees at Oxford or Cambridge before being hurried off to their spheres of labour in India.'

If the natives of this country be thus excluded from the competitive test for the Indian Civil Service by a side-blow all India should protest.

IT IS STATED that Mr. C. B. Eastwick has arrived in Bombay to urge the claims of the East India Association to the support of the people of India.

AT A RECENT meeting of the Academy of Sciences, M. Gaston Tissandier, the sole survivor of the late fatal balloon ascent, read a report of that expedition. He stated that the greatest altitude attained was from 8400 to 8600 metres (5 miles 440 yards to 5 miles 650 yards). He ascribed the death of his companions to the rarefaction of the atmosphere, and held that if they had a better apparatus to supply them with oxygen they would have escaped unscathed.

KHAJAH ASHANOOLLA of Dacca has made a handsome contribution to the Mitford Hospital in handsome terms. He thus writes to Dr. Smith, Secretary Mitford Hospital Committee:

"In the proceedings of the last Meeting of the Mitford Hospital Committee, which was sent round to us for signature, I remember reading amongst several other things, the following:—That a sum of Rs. 20,000 is urgently required for building a female ward in the Hospital Compound in order to give the female patients a better accommodation in future. Referring to this I now beg to inform you that in gratitude of the fresh honors and distinctions which are recenty conferred upon my respected father and my humble self, and also in honor of the Anniversary of Her Most Gracious Majesty the Queen's birth-day, I wish to place the sum of Rs. 20,000 at the disposal of the Committee, for the purpose of building a separate female ward in the compound of the Mitford Hospital."

Grand!

WE TAKE from the morning papers the following telegrams of the week.

London, 22nd May.—Mr. Grant Duff yesterday addressed his constituents at Elgin. Describing his visit to India, he said he considered the civil and military organization immensely strong; he had discussed the Army efficiency with Lord Napier and other military authorities, who thought the Native Army never more fit than now for the uses for which it was intended. He further said he was persuaded that the competitive system had given men of higher average to the Civil Service than formerly were obtained from Haileybury. In conclusion, he alluded to the notorious misconduct of the Gaekwar of Baroda, which had necessitated his removal.

Mr. Lowe, Professor Rogers, and the majority of the press oppose the proposed scheme to establish a special College at Oxford for Indian Civil Service candidates.

Brussels, 23rd May.—The Liege tribunal has dismissed the charges of complicity in the attempted assassination of Bismarck brought against the Belgian, Duchesne. This result has created a sensation at Berlin.

Frequent religious disturbances are occuring throughout Belgium. The populace are assaulting pilgrims..

London, 25th May.—The Commons have rejected by 249 votes against 175 the motion, put forward by Mr. Fawcett, condemning the insufficiency of the Government proposal to reform local taxation.

Lord Hamilton replying to Mr. Lowe said that Lord Salisbury fully concurred in the remedies proposed for the grievances of civilians in the North Western Provinces, and had no reason to believe they were inadequate, and until insufficiency is proved he will not take any special action in the matter.

27th May.—A letter published by Sir W. G. Romaine defends Lord Northbrook's policy in respect to the recent deposition of the Gaekwar. The writer points out that the critics have failed to indicate any other course than that adopted.

Paris, 26th May.—The Assembly has appointed a new Committee of Thirty containing twenty members of the Left, who favour elections by departments. The Ministry insist on elections by arroundissement.

Brussels, 26th May.—In consequence of the failure of the prosecution of Duchesne for allged complicity in the attempt on Bismarck's life, the Belgian Government has announced its intention to introduce a bill to render penal all attempts at assassination.

WE BEG to draw attention to an advertizement in another column intimating that the Justices will issue a Price Current of articles sold in the Municipal Market. We wish the other markets were included.

CERTAIN BRAHMIN inhabitants of Baridhatty, 24-Pergunnahs, represented to Maharani Shurnomoyi their sufferings from scarcity of water, and applied for assistance in excavating a tank in the village. The Maharani has been pleased to grant them Rs. 300, and has asked us to deliver the amount to them. We highly appreciate the liberality of the Maharani, and have much pleasure in complying with her request.

WE HAVE the pleasure to give a prominent insertion to the following letter:

'In your last issue you seem to find fault with Mr. Sutcliffe, the Officiating Director of Public Instruction, for having recommended to Government, the cancelment of the appointment of Babu Umeschandra Dutta as Officiating Principal of the Krishnaghar College. The real fault lies with Mr. Atkinson, who left instructions with Mr. Sutcliffe to recommend to Government to supersede the present officiating arrangements on the arrival of Mr. Behrendh. The Lieutenant-Governor has however I see been pleased to order the continuance of the present officiating arrangements at Krishnaghar and to post Mr. Behrendh to Patna. R. K. GUPTA.

AT THIS morning's sitting of the Bengal Council the time allowed to the Select Committee to report on the new Rent Bill was extended by two months more. In adding to the Select Committee on the Abkari Bill Mr. Dampier stated that he would provide for the suppression of the clandestime sale of liquor in dispensaries.

WE HAVE to acknowledge with thanks the receipt of the following publications: 1. The Ramie (Rhea) synonymous with the China Grass Urtica Behmerin nivea, &c. Its description, mode of cultivation and method of disintegration and clearing the fibre. By Thesphile Moerman Ghent, Belgium. Translated from the French by Edmund Durup de Dombal, Bengal Secretariat 2. Fourteenth Annual Report of the Simlah Hindoo Biddyaloya for 1874. 3. Gyandeepika No. 1 Vol. 1 Edited by Kali Chundra Lahuri. 4. A Brief History of British India in Bengali, by Krishna Chundra Roy, 14th edition. 5. Subdakulpadrum Vol. III. No. 5. 6. A Note on a Coin Kunanda from Kurnal. By Rajendralala Mitra.

The Hindoo Patriot.

MONDAY, MAY 31, 1875.

THE FAMINE OF 1874.

WE BRIEFLY adverted last week to the serious charge brought by the *Friend of India* against the Viceroy of a mean jealousy of the late Lieutenant Governor in dealing with the famine. Let us examine it in the light of the famine blue-books published in England and India. The first communication, which Sir George Campbell addressed to the Government of India on the subject, was dated the 22nd October, 1873. The Private Secretary to the late Lieutenant Governor simply made a general report, without giving any idea of the probable extent of the threatened calamity. He wrote:

"The time has come when it is the Lieutenant-Governor's very painful duty to report that throughout the greater part of these provinces the shortness and early cessation of the rains has caused irreparable injury, and that in the absence of all symptom of any return of rain up to this date, 22nd October, it is impossible to avoid the gravest appehensions of general scarcity throughout the country, and worse evils in large parts of it."

He also submitted the following suggestions from the Lieutenant Governor:

"The Lieutenant-Governor trusts that if, unhappily, the necessity is undoubted, he may have authority to make immediate arrangements for relief works, and any importations which may seem possible and are not likely to be effected by private enterprise. He trusts that immediate authority will be given to him to exercise his discretion in this respect.

The Lieutenant-Governor also begs to suggest that the exports of rice to foreign countries from the Indian dominions should be stopped. In the face of a general failure in Bengal, any supply that could be derived from British Burmah, the Godavery and Kistna Districts and Orissa would go but a very little way, and if, as is believed, the premature cessation of the rains, has extended to the North-Western Provinces, we probably cannot expect help from that quarter."

On the 25th idem the Viceroy replied as follows:

"Do you wish any communication made to Burmah with reference to the possibility of having to buy rice for Bengal?"

The Lieutenant Governor telegraphed on the 27th instant:

"Things look as bad as possible. I think that the sooner we buy rice in Burmah the better. I shall be at Bankipore to-day."

On the same day the Viceroy replied as follows:

"Orders will be given at once to proceed with Soane Canal and Northern Bengal Railway works. You are authorised to act as you think best as to the other relief works and importations. I leave Umballa for Calcutta on Wednesday evening to meet you and arrange further measures. If you wish to join me on the way telegraph where."

On the 30th October the Government of India addressed a despatch to the Secretary of State from which we make the following extract:

"Even if the worst anticipations should not be realized, it is obvious that considerable distress will have to be encountered in the winter and spring, and under those circumstances we have thought it desirable to give instructions for the carrying on at once of some extensions of the Soane Canal, which will afford employment to the people in the neighbourhood of Patna, and also to anticipate Your Grace's sanction to the commencement of the Northern Bengal railroad, which extends through a portion of the country where the failure has been severe.

Your Grace will observe that Sir George Campbell, in his letter of the 22nd instant, advocates the immediate prohibition of the export of rice from all Indian ports. We have not thought it desirable to issue this order, and it appears to us to be probable that the wiser course will be to obtain any supplies of rice which may be necessary by purchase, directly or indirectly, rather than to take a step which must necessarily derange trade, give occasion to claims to compensation which it would be difficult to adjust, and which might not add materially to the stock of rice available to meet the apprehended scarcity.

The Viceroy has decided to proceed at once to Calcutta with Sir Richard Temple for the purpose of arranging, in consultation with Sir George Campbell, the best measures for meeting a crisis which we fear must in any case be serious. We have every confidence in the zeal, ability, and courage of Sir George Campbell, and we feel convinced that everything in his power will be done to prepare for the danger which may have to be encountered. In the meantime we have authorised Sir George Campbell, who is now at Patna to use his discretion with respect to commencing relief works, and arranging for the importation of grain, where this may appear to him to be necessary, and where he does not expect that it will be provided for by traders. We have also telegraphed to the Governor of Madras and the Chief Commissioner of British Burmah, with the view of ascertaining what amount of rice can be obtained within the next three months from Madras and from Burmah, and the manner in which it can be purchased and transmitted to Calcutta with the least interference with private trade."

It will be seen from the above how far the *Friend's* charge is true that the Viceroy from the beginning acted from "a jealous hostility" to his Lieutenant. Then it will be observed that the question of the prohibition of the exportation of rice had been decided by the Government of India at Simla on general grounds of commercial policy.

Sir George Campbell continued to write in general terms as to the prospects of the crops. In a minute dated the 29th October 1873, he wrote that "the prospects are extremely bad, at least as bad as, if not worse than any year within recent memory." He had no definite idea of old stores. He observed:

"I don't feel that we have the means of forming even an approximate estimate of the stocks in hand, or the degree to which, if well distributed, they will suffice to keep the country alive till another harvest. All that can be said is that the general tendency of opinions on this subject is very gloomy. Yet, although the failure has now been for some weeks impending, and the people are thoroughly alive to it, there has been little symptom of panic, and the course of prices has not yet been so unfavourable as we might expect at this season when the country is alarmed to the last degree; rice in most places has not reached what can be called an actual famine price, and the cheaper grains, maize especially, have up to this time been procurable at rates which I may call surprising."

His Excellency returned to the capital in hot haste, and issued the now celebrated Resolution of the 7th November 1873. In this Resolution His Excellency laid down general instructions for the guidance of the Local Government in the impending crisis. On the 7th November the Governor General addressed a despatch to the Secretary of State reviewing operations up to date. His Excellency wrote:

"Since my arrival I have been in constant communication with Sir George Campbell, and have obtained from the British and Native Commercial community much useful information upon the prospects of the Province."

"All the recommendations of the Commissioner of Patna have been complied with, and he did not, when I saw him, anticipate any serious distress before the beginning of next year."

"In order to guard against the people suffering in such cases, I have, as your Grace will observe from the 26th paragraph of the resolution, authorised advances to be made to Zemindars and others, who may consent to import grain from a distance into such exceptionally situated districts, and sell it to the people in their neighbourhood.

"The Government of India and the Government of Bengal will also purchase a certain amount of grain in order to secure a supply to the labourers employed on Government works. These purchases will be made through the trade, and appears to me to be a perfectly legitimate course of action. I have been assured upon good authority that they are not likely to have an injurious effect upon the trade."

"Sir George Campbell thinks, and I agree with him, that it would be premature to call a public meeting, to appoint a Central Relief Committee, and appeal to the public for subscriptions, until a better estimate can be formed of the amount of distress there is likely to be, which, in order to prevent loss of life, must be met by the distribution of food; but preparations will be made for the constitution of local relief Committees at once, so as to be ready when the time of action arrives."

On the 12th November 1873 His Excellency the Governor General again wrote to the Secretary of State:

"In addition to the Soane Canal and the Northern Bengal Railway, I have, on the recommendation of Sir George Campbell, authorised the prosecution of certain

embankments on the river Gundack which will provide employment in that portion of Behar which has suffered most severely from the failure of the rice crop. The plans for these works are complete, and have been approved by the responsible officers of Government in the Public Works Department."

"Sir George Campbell having expressed to me verbally his desire that more specific information of the views of the Government of India should be given to him than was contained in the Resolution of the 7th instant, I arranged for a conference with His Honour, who was accompanied by some of his principal officers, among whom were Mr. Molony, the Commissioner of Rajshahye, one of the divisions which has most suffered, and Major Lindsay, who is in charge of the Northern Bengal railway works. I have the honour to enclose a *precis* of the proceedings, and I trust that advantage will be derived from a free discussion of the present position of affairs and of the measures which are taken or contemplated.

Every endeavour will be made to supply the officers whom Sir George Campbell considers to be required in order to strengthen the different departments of his administration."

From the first the Viceroy took upon himself the responsibility of directing the policy of dealing with the Famine, but this decision of the Government of India did not evidently coincide with the views of the local government. Sir George Campbell wrote to the Governor General that "the expressions in paragraph 23 and 28 of the Resolution of the Government of India are not to be taken as literally holding this Government responsible to deal with and overtake the distress, however great it may be or might be; he assumes at once that, if we do the best we can, that is all that can be expected of us." Now this question affects the relation between the Government of India and the Government of Bengal. The Governor General is primarily responsible for the good government of the country, and it was both natural and proper that His Excellency, while giving the utmost latitude to the local government, should keep the moving springs in his hands, and because he did so, Sir George fretted and frowned. But was the Government of India wrong? If any thing went wrong, would it not have been blamed? It is true that the Lieutenant Governor as the head of the local Government possessed special knowledge, but it was the duty of the Governor General to act upon this knowledge. It was for the Supreme Government to lay down general principles and for the local government to carry out details. But Sir George was not reconciled to this subordinate position, but could any reasonable man sympathize with him? It was the duty of the Government of India to supply funds, and was it not necessary for it to exercise due control upon the expenditure of money? Did the Government of India stint money or fail to co-operate with the Government of Bengal? Not a single instance has been adduced in support of the charge preferred against the Governor General by the *Friend*. We now come to the report of the Conference held at Government House on the 8th January 1874, in which the operations up to this period were reviewed. Referring to transport His Excellency the Viceroy remarked:

"The Viceroy said that he regretted that the information was incomplete, but the stage for experiments had now passed, and we were approaching a period when the whole of the transport service must be thoroughly well organized. The importance of this subject had been frequently pressed on the Government of Bengal by the Government of India, and he had hoped to receive more full information upon the subject and to hear that the organization of the transport was in a more complete state than it appeared to be. As it was, it appeared to him that, so far as he could judge from the returns he had received, the local transport which had been provided was not sufficient."

"The Lieutenant-Governor repeated that Mr. Bernard's note did not represent the whole of our means of transport, and it would be found that we could carry and were carrying more than His Excellency supposed. He further said that he was not aware that any public letter had been received on the subject of Commissariat transport. The suggestion had certainly been made, and he had talked on the subject to Colonel Willes, the head of the Commissariat Department, but he found that Colonel Willes did not agree in the sanguine estimate of Commissariat power which Colonel Macbean had given the Viceroy.

The Viceroy observed that he believed such a letter had been written, but at any rate the suggestion was made. In the present condition of affairs he thought the best thing to do would be to send an experienced Commissariat Officer to Patna, to consult with the Commissioner and to give him carte blanche to do what he could."

It would be seen that whilst the Lieutenant Governor was wrangling for power, he neglected the most necessary measures for the transport of food:

"The Viceroy observed, before leaving the subject of transport, that he thought the Commissioners and Collectors should be called upon to state distinctly what their powers of transport were, not only for the present but for the next four or five months."

The Lieutenant Governor opposed the construction of the Durbangha Railway, but ultimately it was carried out in great haste and at great cost, and proved a most valuable means of relief. The Viceroy thus spoke about the appointment of Relief Committees in the distressed districts:

"The reports from Sarun were very bad, and he could not but think that the local officers there had been somewhat slack in carrying out the orders of Government. These officers had been asked for reports on the constitution of Relief Committees, but they had not been yet organised, which might now give rise to difficulty.

The Lieutenant-Governor did not think that serious blame was to be attached to the local officers in this matter. The Government of Bengal did not, in the first instance, press specially for these Committees. They felt that the most pressing thing was the transport of grain and the commencement of relief works, and that this might take precedence of the formation of Relief Committees. The Government had since more especially required the officers to proceed with Relief Committees. There were certain parts of the country in which it was desirable that Relief Committees should now be organised, and he thought that the time had arrived to consider the question.

The Viceroy said that he thought that no time should be lost, and that the matter had better now be discussed. The Primary object of the Relief Committees would appear to be to distribute food gratuitously to those who were unable to buy it.

The Lieutenant-Governor entertained a similar view, but thought that the change from relief works to charitable relief should be by gradations, of which there were several. All relief which was given apart from public works should be under the Relief Committees, and greatest care should be taken as to the manner in which relief was to be dispensed.

The Viceroy thought that this, as a first principle might form the foundation of the instructions to committees. A very important matter was the manner in which relief should be given to the respectable class of persons, especially women, in regard to whom inquiries must be made, as they would not apply for relief, and he presumed that this could only be done by employing natives to distribute the relief. He might mention that he had seen a letter from Mr. Bayley, who stated that his former anticipations had turned out worse than he had expected, and that whatever we did he was very much afraid that a number of this particular class would die. The Government would do all it could to prevent this, but the question was a very difficult one.

The Lieutenant-Governor thought that before going further it might be well to look at the state of the country all over. On the whole he did not think that the apprehensions need now be greater than they were a few weeks ago. Burdwan division now seemed to be better than we had at one time feared; Bhagulpore was certainly better: as regards Eastern Bengal, our minds were a good deal relieved; the greater part of Rajshahye he did not think was worse than we expected; from South Behar the accounts were apparently better; so that it came to this, that the prospects of the country as a whole did not appear worse than we had anticipated. The fact was that the apprehension of distress was now becoming more localised, and we were more prepared to say that in certain parts of the country the danger was becoming more immediate. The question was, if once decided to appeal to the general public, in what form should we do so? Were we to say that the appeal would be final or only partial, and that it would be necessary to make a larger appeal afterwards? A final appeal could not be made so as to command the greatest amount of success unless the public believed that famine either existed or was very imminent. Some persons still believed that there would be no famine, whereas even they probably would believe if another fortnight passed without rain.

The Viceroy thought that if the distress became at all bad, there would be great disappointment expressed both here and in England if Relief Committees were not instituted and subscriptions invited. He was inclined to think that even though it might not be expedient to call a public meeting and actually set on foot the Central Committee at once, in consequence of the information not being yet sufficiently complete to lay before the public, it would, at any rate, be desirable that the Lieutenant-Governor should have the Members of the Committee, Chairman, Secretary, &c., ready, and thus the people would know we were working in the matter. It would be unfortunate if action should be forced on the Government by pressure from without.

The Lieutenant-Governor agreed in the advisability of immediate preparations, and said that he would at once take the matter in hand."

We have not room for more extracts. What we have given is we believe sufficient to show who was more in earnest—the Viceroy or the Lieutenant Governor? While Sir George Campbell was wasting time in cogitation and controversy, Lord Northbrook was maturing practical measures. This was the difference between the local and supreme rulers of the country, and yet we are told that the latter acted in "jealous hostility" to the former.

SIR BARTLE FRERE AT MANCHESTER.

HAS IT become a part of the present policy of the India Office to coquet Manchester? Sir Charles Wood was so successful in the administration of India because he governed it in spite of Manchester. But we are not a little surprised to see such a powerful statesman as Lord Salisbury bid for popularity at Manchester, and the example of the Chief has not been lost upon his councillors. The people of Manchester, it seems, have established an Association, called the Manchester Indian Association, to which they lately invited Sir Bartle Frere. This ex-Indian Governor has a happy knack of being all things to all men, and his address at Manchester shewed his skill in this respect to the best advantage. Sir Bartle prefaced by remarking that very lately one of the best informed men, one of the best political economists, and one of the purest and highest-minded men he knew—a disciple of the late Richard Cobden—had startled him by declaring to him his belief that "our administration of India was the gigantic mistake of the whole century. He said that the trade of India was much smaller than it ought to be, that the capital which we had been pouring into India had been wasted like the water of a river running into a sandy plain; that the state of the labourers in India was most disgraceful to England, that the communications of the country were no better, that our system of irrigation was a succession of mistakes, in which we were at present utterly unable to see our way; and finally, that our Indian finance was a disgrace to the Empire." Sir Bartle of course joined issue with his friend, but in doing so he gave expression to opinions and sentiments which we fear will not command general assent. He endeavoured to shew that the trade of India had greatly increased, that the value of labor had risen, and that capital had flowed into the country. He said, "it was not fair to compare this rate of growth with the more rapid increase of trade with Colonies to which we were constantly importing consumers in the shape of imigrants, as well as articles to be consumed but it bore a highly favourable comparison with the growth of our trade with Ireland or the Netherlands, in which the population was stationary or only underwent a natural increase in the same way as it did in India." He did not, however, say as the result of his experience that there was no part of India which at the present moment was trading with England to the full extent of its natural capacity, or where the people would not be prepared to take a great deal more of English manufactures and send a great deal more of their raw produce. He then went on: "He thought the state of the labour question in India, though not all that could be desired, was highly creditable to England. When he went out to India 40 years ago there were at least 20,000,000 absolute saleable slaves in the country. Slavery had been entirely abolished, and by the influence of the railway contractors passing through the country, the villagers who had formerly been content to live or die on the little patch of ground immediately around them had learnt the value of money wages and the importance of migration to districts in which labour was in demand." When Sir Bartle descended to particulars, he trod upon forbidden ground, and as might be expected found himself in the wrong place. He thus spoke about irrigation. "He was personally strongly in favour of irrigation, and he based this opinion upon the observation that the intelligent native cultivator, wherever there was a scarcity of surface water, was at great pains and cost to dig wells whereby he might obtain water for irrigation purposes. He also denied the force of the objection to irrigation on sanitary grounds, and indicated his opinion that instances of mischief to health arising from the canals were attributable to local faults of construction. He also bore his testimony that the cultivators took the water gladly wherever it was cheap and available and he was satisfied that no instance to the contrary could be produced." Now the voice of experience is quite different. If Sir Bartle Frere would refer to Sir George Campbell's report on the working of irrigation canals in Bengal, he would find that the Canal Department is very unpopular, that the people are not willing to pay for water, as they cannot get it when most needed, and that they are greatly harassed and oppressed. As for financial results of irrigation schemes, it is well known that they do not pay. Then Sir Bartle Frere passed a wholesale censure upon the Indian Civil Service respecting the administration of the finances. He said, "while England had been steadily improving in this respect for 50 years. India had only been lately improving by fits and starts, and any improvement there had been was mainly due to that admirable man, Mr. James Wilson, who had made the first real attempt to bring Indian finances up to the English standard. None knew better than Sir Bartle

Frere that Mr. Wilson did not live long to reform the financial system of India; he only produced the Income Tax, which was a base imitation of the English tax and a fearful engine of oppression, and also imposed a prohibitory duty upon saltpetre, which has destroyed the trade. It is true he introduced the Budget system of accounts, but it was a copy of the English system the adoption of which did not require a genius. Then Sir Bartle echoed the Manchester cry against the salt tax, the opium duty, and the export duties. He said: "With regard to the tax on salt, he very much agreed with Mr. Mason, and on the subject of opium he agreed with him entirely. He should also be glad to see the import duties on cotton abolished utterly; but as his hearers knew these changes could not be made all of a sudden. This subject had been placed before the merchants of Manchester in a very practical way by the Marquis of Salisbury,and he thought they might gather from his speech that the duties would not be maintained a day longer than he could help. He believed that the question was now in the very best hands in India, under the direct attention of the Governor General, Lord Northbrook, who, as they knew, was a man of very considerable financial ability and experience." Of course the Government was not prepared to abolish those duties, but Sir Bartle evidently argued that there was no harm in humouring his Manchester friends, and so he said a few sweet words to them. But this sort of fast and loose play does not befit a strong-minded statesman. Sir Bartle gave evidence of his own short-sightedness when he said that an Income tax would be a sufficient reserve in case the salt and opium and import duties were abolished. He remarked: "His own opinion was that the remission of these duties would not be effected without pursuing the course which had been laid down by Mr. Wilson, one main feature of which was resort to direct taxation (Hear, hear.) Since he had gone into this question with Mr. Wilson his firm conviction was that they must have in hand some reserve like the income-tax before they could set to work to reform their general financial system." Now, these taxes produced nearly thirteen millions of revenue, while the Income tax at the maximum rate of 4 per cent. did not yield more than one million and three quarters. So much for the practical wisdom of Sir Bartle Frere's remarks. Then he observed that direct taxation was not opposed to the genius of the people of India. He saidthat he dismissed theobjection that direct taxation was opposed to what was called the genius of the Indian people as all moonshine, and held that there was not a solitary Native State in which a great part of the native ruler's income was not derived from direct taxation. We wish Sir Bartle Frere had pointed out how many direct taxes were levied in the Native States except the land tax. He concluded by advising Manchester to depute a reporter to India. Not a bad way of bringing the Indian Government to Manchester terms.

OUR MODEL POLICE.

WE HAVE received the facts of three cases, the first from Lucknow, the second from Banda, and the third from Behar, which show how apt are the Police, the guardians of law and liberty, to infringe both. The first case is this. One Raza Hosein was charged under sections 466 and 467, Indian Penal Code, for forging certain documents and seals, before the Commissioner of the Lucknow Division, and we are told that on the uncorroborated evidence of two of the police officers, the chief of whom is admitted by the Sessions Judge and the Judicial Commissioner to have made untrue statements, he has been convicted of some of the most serious charges and punished with rigorous imprisonment for seven years. It appears that the house of the defendant was entered by the members of the Lucknow police without a warrant or any other legal authority to enter the same, that Mr. Hutton, the City Superintendent of Police, was obliged to admit in his cross-examination that when entering the house of Raza Hosein he had no warrant, but shielded himself behind the allegation that the search was instituted for stolen records, a crime cognizable by the police, and that it was only when he found the forged papers in Raza Hosein's house that he wrote a letter to the Magistrate asking for a warrant of search and that he removed the papers on receiving the said warrant from the Magistrate. These facts were brought to the notice of the Judicial Commissioner, who however passed them over with the remark that "as no irregularity in the proceedings up to trial is a sufficient ground for reversing any judgment, sentence or order made or passed on a trial properly held, I shall refrain from commenting on the police procedure in this judgment." Then the warrant adduced by the Police required that any seal or forged document found in the house of Raza Hosein, should be brought with the person of Raza Hosein to the Magistrate's Court. Strange to say the Police did not produce the papers before the Magistrate for a month. The papers for which Raza Hosein has been convicted, were not found in his house, and, so late as the 4th March, 1874, the police had no cause of prosecution, the City Superintendent of Police having himself given a certificate to Raza Hosein stating "that the information on which the house of Raza Hosein was searched did not turn out to be correct from enquiry I have made regarding him, the information has turned out to be incorrect. He is a sharp, steady, well-to-do man and spoken of as a respectable man." Nevertheless the case went on. Mr. Hutton deposed that he had initialled the suspected papers on the spot, but his statement was contradicted by two crown witnesses, Kundhaie and Moolchund who swore that Mr. Hutton had neither pen nor ink with him, and that he neither wrote any letter to the Magistrate nor initialled any papers. The Commissioner of the Lucknow Division, who tried the case, remarks:

"I consider the proceedings of the Police in this case very reprehensible, it was obviously objectionable to search for suspicious documents in presence of witnesses who could not read them, and whose evidence is worthless and suspicious; papers having been found should have been made over to the Magistrate at once, and not after a month. For a month at least the papers were in the hands of Police Officers who had full opportunities of making additions or alterations, if so minded *ad libitum*. Under these circumstances, as it is manifestly unfair that any man should be left entirely at the mercy of any Police &c. and as defendant Raza Hosein denies that the papers of importance were found in his house, I should have admitted the plea, and thrown out the case against him at once, were it not that the City Superintendent's application for a warrant is a sufficient proof that some suspicious documents had been seen, and that the City Superintendent has deposed that he initialled some papers on the spot, and that the important papers bear his initials. It is true that Mr. Hutton is a bad witness, and that he made a statement in connection with the case, which appears to be incorrect, namely, that he sent a written application for the warrant, and it is true also that all the witnesses state they did not see him mark any document; still on such a matter I feel bound to accept the City Superintendent's deposition as sufficient proof that the documents initialled were found in the house of Raza Hosein."

What reasoning! The Commissioner admits that the City Superintendent did not tell the truth about the written application for warrant, and none of the witnesses saw him mark the papers. And yet he believes him and convicts the defendant upon his evidence. The Judicial Commissioner takes the same view of the part played by the Police. He says:

"As to the finding of these Exhibits, it appears that, on 14th January 1874, the house of the accused was searched by the Police. The Superintendent of the City Police, Mr. Hutton, Inspector Ramnarain, and several other members of the Police Force, were present, as also were two witnesses, Moolchund and Kandhae. A quantity of papers, described as weighing half a maund or more, were found. Some were read, and all were placed in a bag and removed to the Police Station. They were examined by Inspector Ramnarain, who is said to have made a list of the papers he examined at the time, and another of all the suspicious papers, and to have delivered three lists to the City Superintendent, Mr. Hutton, but they are not now forthcoming. The papers remained in the custody of the Police for at least a month, while this case was not instituted till the 23rd March or more than two months and-a-half after the search. There is ample ground, therefore, for the plea put forward for the defence that the papers forming the basis of the charge were not amongst those which were found on 4th January in the accused's house."

The Judicial Commissioner endorses the opinion of the Commissioner as to the value of Mr. Hutton's testimony, and remarks:

"I regret to be obliged to place on record my opinion that the City Superintendent's deposition cannot be accepted as sufficient proof that the documents initialled were found in the house of Raza Hosein. If the proof of the fact of the finding of these documents in the house of the accused rested solely on the evidence of Mr. Hutton, I should feel obliged to decide the proof of their having been so found was insufficient. There is, however, the evidence of Inspector Ramnarain, which I have no reason to doubt, and which the defence has not attempted to impeach. On his evidence corroborated as it is by Mr. Hutton, and in some material points by the witnesses for the defence, I found it proved that the Exhibits on which the charge is framed were found in the house of Reza Hosein."

Now, the Inspector Ramnarain was not before the Magistrate, and was not consequently subjected to cross-examination. The Judicial Commissioner himself admits that Inspector Ramnarain having gone on leave after the commitment of the case by the City Magistrate, and his personal attendance at the trial not being procurable, the statement made by him before the City Magistrate was necessarily admitted in evidence. And yet he accepts his statement as conclusive against the defendant, and says that it is corroborated by Mr. Hutton's evidence, which he had rejected at the outset. This is the way our Model Police work, and our Solons are wise enough to encourage them in the illegalities and oppressions they commit by upholding their action. We confess we have not read a more extraordinary judgment than those of the Lucknow Commissioner, and Judicial Commissioner of Oudh in the case under notice. The evidence broke down on every important point, and yet they convicted the defendant upon evidence the character of which they have themselves spoken in such disparaging terms.

We now come to the Banda case. It is the case of one Harilal, Tehsildar and Deputy Magistrate of Pailani. Our correspondent, who has furnished us with the papers in this case, says:

"You will be astonished from the perusal of the papers forwarded how the Magistrate committed the accused to the Sessions on such imperfect evidence and under such glaring discrepancies. It is noteworthy that even the mother and widow of the deceased say that he died of disease and was not killed by any one. That part of the evidence of these two women and that of Jumnia Kewat in which they say that they were kept under surveillance of the police in the Kotwalee in the Serais also deserves your attention. The Head Constable is still retained in service—only reduced. Is such a man fit to serve Government? However I am glad to say that the Judge has acquitted the accused. Early in July 1874 *i.e.*, after the 7th some enemy of the Tehsildar gave information to the Magistrate that he had murdered a man whereupon the Magistrate deputed Captain Cantor the Superintendent of Police to Chilla to investigate the case, the Tehsildar was formally arrested on the 27th, on the 28th Mr. Wall, Officiating Magistrate and Captain Cantor, Superintendent of Police again held a local enquiry at Chilla. The case was then made over to Mr. Finlay, Assistant Magistrate, who committed the accused to the Session on the 15th August 1874, the case commenced at the Sessions on the 21st August, and ended on the 18th September 1874. Mr. Leech defended the prisoner and was paid from the 29th July 1874 at the rate of Rs. 85 per diem *i.e.*, he has been paid Rs. 4420 besides "Shukrana." Now Mr. Editor who is responsible for the heavy expense suffering and disgrace which have been inflicted on this high native official. This case has taken the people of this district by terror, they say they never saw such a false case got up in their life, especially in the Raj of the British. Yes, I forget to mention another fact *i.e.*, that during the trial in the Fouzdari the outside public were not admitted, constables and chaprassis were posted at every door of the Court room "hai hai kaya zabardasti kaya zulam Tahsildar bara admi Rupea kharch karka chhoot gaya agar kai Gareeb admi hota to Jail khana men Sarta" this is the general cry."

We have not space for the Committing Magistrate's judgment, but we will give that of the Sessions Judge:

"On the 6th July, it appears Harilall prisoner (late) Tahsildar of Pylanee in their district went across the Jumna from Chilla Tara Ghat to meet Mr. E. B. Thornhill, Magistrate-Collector of Banda who was expected from Futtehpoor. As regards the journey across from this side nothing particular is alleged to have happened but on the return trip which took place unexpectedly soon in consequence of Mr. Thornhill's non arrival the story of the prosecution is that the boat having began to drift the Tahsildar (prisoner) began to be very angry with the boatmen telling them to go straight back to Chilla. Kalka one of the boatmen objected that this could not be done owing to the force of the Stream on which the Tahsildar struck and kicked him twice and he fell down below to the bottom of the boat where becoming insensible according to the prosecution he lay till the boat reached the ghat without any one attending to him. The Tahsildar having sent once two persons Bacheo and Gopal to see what had happened to him, and they reported that he was already cold. The above is the statement of one set of witnesses for the prosecution, but it will be found that these differ seriously in many important particulars, for instance, some say that Kalka was sitting on the edge of the half deck on a level with the Tahsildar and some that he was sitting with the rowers and some that he was sitting quite below in the hold as it were points which are very essential, as it would be almost impossible to strike and especially to kick a man in a boat on a much lower level than himself without losing his balance which the greater part of the witnesses allege was the case and those witnesses who say that deceased and the Tahsildar were on the same level, state, that there was a distance of three cubits between them which would also render the alleged assault somewhat difficult. It seems also extremely improbable that the Tehsildar an old Government servant should have so far lost his wits as to become enraged like a madman because the force of the stream carried his boat down beyond the point to which he wished to go. There is another set of witnesses who declare that they saw at Madanpur the corpse of Kalka placed on a Charpai and the Teshildar, Bechoo contractor of the ferry and Gopal Zemindar were comforting the widow and telling her that the Teshildar would provide for her for life, but these witnesses are not of the highest order, for one of them Buddloo butcher had been in "Hawalat" up to the 6th July and he had been punished by the Teshildar about a week previously for assault, a sentence which was uphel

in appeal. Beharee another witness had been once flogged for theft, and his name entered on the Register of "Badmashes" and he tells a marvellous tale regarding a certain bullock of his, which he says he went to Chilla to look for and which had escaped that day, but never ran away before, or since. The remaining three witnesses are Bukhtawar, Abdoollah Hossim Buksh relatives or kinsmen of Koowatali and the other Zemindars of Chilla, who the Tehsildar declares, are at enmity with him. The last set of witnesses for the prosecution are those who swear that the Tehsildar's nephew Koonwar Pershad came to Chilla, and told Gopal that the Collector and District Superintendent were coming and to take care that the real state of the case under review) might not be revealed, but these witnesses are very contradictory in their statements and moreover Sobhan Gochman declares that Koonwar Pershad aforesaid did not go into the village (Chilla) at all. Lastly two of the witnesses Girwar and Matadeen are by their own showing revenue defaulters and have been for a long time in hiding from their villages. Yet that under such circumstances they should have gone accross the river in the very same boat with the Tehsildar and a posse of chaprassis seems in the last degree improbable and certainly throws a doubt on their statements. On the other hand the evidence of Deveepersad Naib Tehsildar was given in a very clear and straightforward manner and I should have certainly thought his interest would have laid in giving evidence against rather than for the Tahsildar as if the latter were punished, he would almost certainly gain a step and very probably promotion to a Tehsildarship. I mention this because the prosecution have alleged that the Naib's evidence was given owing to his being a Subordinate of the Tehsildar. Further on this side we have the evidence of the mother and the wife of Kalka who both swear that he was sick with some bowel complaint, when he left Chilla and that he died in consequence that night after landing. There is no proof whatever that the Tehsildar bought them over with Rs. 150 as the prosecution asserts. There is thus in my opinion no proof whatever that the accused committed the crime charged and he is therefore discharged. In my opinion the charge is a false one got up against the Tehsildar, but this is a matter of opinion and cannot easily be proved. The Assessor give a verdict of not-guilty and the Court concurring with them direct that Harilall prisoner be acquitted.

(Sd) C. Grant,
SESSIONS JUDGE.

Banda,
18. September 1875.

Happily the Sessions Judge saw through the tricks of the Police, and acquitted the prisoner.

We take the following from the *Behar Herald*, which shews a confederacy between the Police and the planting servants. It is an extract from the judgment of the Sessions Judge of Arrah in the *Hat loot* case, in which the Bullia factory people were implicated:

"In the present case the outrage had clearly been planned from the first. A number of Ahirs and pugnacious people from the surrounding villages had been collected with the evident intention of fighting. In prosecution of this plan, it is evident that the Head Constable was won over. It is desirable to discourage employes of disputants to lend themselves to such enterprises. The Court concurring with the assessors finds Harnaran, the Jemadar, Achybur, the Kutkenadar., and Botn, the Hat Choukidar guilty of riot and decoity (sections 147 and 395 P. C.) and sentences them to 18 months, rigorous imprisonment, and the three others to one year's rigorous imprisonment."

"It remains to note the conduct of these members of the Nasirgunge Police force. These persons looked on and jeered while a number of poor Bunyas and women were being plundered and beaten, appealing in vain to the Police for protection, and yet they had nothing to fear from the riot, for it had dispersed at first on the very sight of the constables, and only returned when the Head Constable after a visit to the Factory came back evidently as an ally of the rioters. The Head Constable has since endeavoured by prevarications and misstatements, while on oath, to mislead the Court."

What do the above cases disclose? They disclose a system of Police administration rotten to the core. No one seems to be safe, and while crime is increasing in the country, the innocent and inoffensive are made victims of the oppressions of the Police. The Government has no idea of the discontent, which is reeking in the country owing to the abuses and oppressions committed by the Police. The people of India are undemonstrative and afraid to approach the big hakims with grievances, but we may say that there is not a town or village, which has not its bill of indictment against the Police. When such a mild and law-abiding people are so bitter against the Police, the Government may rest assured that that conduct must have been exceptionally outrageous, which has exhausted their patience.

TRAVANCORE.

WE HAVE before us the Administration Report of the State of Travancore for 1872-73 and 1873-74, comprising the period of Mr. Sashia Shastris' connection with the State. The success with which Sir Madhava Rao administered the affairs of that State is well known, and we need not therefore repeat here what has been so well put forth in the pages of the *Calcutta Review*. Mr. Sashia Shastri, the new Minister, has ably carried out and consolidated the measures of reform, initiated or projected by his distinguished predecessor. Travancore may be called a model Native State. The Maharaja is an intelligent, enlightened, and amiable Indian Prince, and his Minister an unassuming but really clever man. Both seem to be admirably suited to each other, and they are apparently getting on very smoothly. This is as it should be. In the present issue we will confine ourselves to a survey of legislation and judicial administration in Travancore.

Zillah Courts were first established in Travancore in 1811. There were seven of them and all under the orders of the Dewan, who was then the supreme head of all Departments. The term 'Regulation' had not then come into use. All measures of State were made known by Royal Proclamations under Sign Manual or Sattavariolais or Hookoonnamas. The Courts were simply to enquire into all cases brought before them, Civil, Criminal or Police, and report to the Dewan whose approval in each was necessary to give effect to their proceedings. This patriarchal system remained in force till 1814, when an Appellate Huzzoor Court was formed for the hearing of Appeals from the decisions of the Zillah Courts. This Court still formed rather an appendage of the Dewan's Cutchery. In 1817, Tahsildars, who were hitherto charged with revenue duties only, were for the first time invested with jurisdiction in petty cases of Police. The first experiment was tried in the outlying Taluq of Shencottah, adjoining British territory. In 1831, *Moonsiff* Courts were created, vested with jurisdiction in petty Police cases and in civil suits up to Rs. 100. In 1834, a general scheme of Judicial Administration, founded on the analogous arrangement of the Madras Presidency, was designed and carried out by means of seven Regulations. Regulation I, prescribed the general powers and functions of Moonsiffs, together with rules of general procedure for the trial of civil suits. Regulation II, provided for the adjudication of suits by Punchayets. Regulation III, laid down the procedure for execution of decrees. Regulation IV, revised the constitution and powers of Zillah Courts. Regulation V, created the Appeal Court (subsequently called the Sudr). Regulation VI converted the Tehsildars into Police Officers and otherwise provided for greater efficiency. Regulation VII created Circuit Judges and, in addition to defining their powers, laid down the procedure for the trial and commitment of criminal cases. These Regulations, though modified subsequently in some respects, still form the groundwork of the present judicial machinery of Travancore. In 1847, sub-officers of Police were appointed to exercise the powers of the Police Officer (Tahsildar) during his absence for the commitment of cases. In 1849, a Regulation was passed, reducing the number of Moonsiffs and relieving them of the duty of executing decrees passed by the Appeal and Zillah Courts. In the same year a law was passed to enable parties to sue *in forma pauperis*. In 1854, an important administrative change was ushered in. Revenue Divisions were formed and the Dewan Peishcars, who were till then doing duty in the Hozzoor Cutcherry in charge of special departments, under the orders of the Dewan, were sent out to the charge of Divisions, with powers of general control and supervision in all matters, Revenue, Magisterial and Police, subject to the orders of the Dewan as Head of the Administration and Chief Magistrate. In 1856, Circuit Courts were abolished and Sessions Courts, three in number, were constituted, to exercise their powers. In 1860, Sessions Courts were in their turn abolished, and the Zillah Judges were invested with full powers of Circuit Judges. This Regulation provided also for adoption of the scale of punishments prescribed in the Penal Code of British India. The same Regulation conferred on single Judges jurisdiction in causes up to Rs. 300, and appeals in such cases were made inadmissible; but this enactment was rescinded by Regulation II of 1866, by which small causes involving sums up to Rs. 10 before Moonsiffs, and up to Rs. 50 before Zillah Judges from the judgments of Moonsiffs, were made determinable without appeal. This jurisdiction still continues in force. In 1861, a very important reform was introduced, a Regulation was passed which virtually adopted the Civil Procedure Code of British India (Act VIII of 1859). The present Sudr Court was constituted on the model of the Indian High Court. Regulation I of 1864, was passed for the punishment of offences against the Telegraph. Regulation II of 1867, created Copyright in Books. Breaches of contract by Artizans and Workmen were made punishable by Regulation I of 1865. In the same year another Regulation was passed, defining the status of Vakils, their discipline and rights in relation to the Courts. A Statute of Limitation was passed and came into force from the commencement of 1868. By Regulation I of 1865, single Judges of Zillah Courts were empowered to try and determine both criminal and civil cases. In 1865, Regulation II was passed extending the jurisdiction of Moonsiffs to suits of Rs. 200 in value. Regulation III 1866 legalized admission of approvers in criminal cases. Regulation I. 1867, introduced an amended system of registration of assurances modelled upon that of British India. The use of stamped cadjans and the then agency of registration ceased from this date. Regulation I of 1867 legalized the admission of Vakils in criminal cases. Regulation I of 1872, provided for the better conduct of business in the Sudr Court by giving a casting vote to the Chief Judge in certain cases. Another Regulation was passed in the same year to relieve the Dewan of magisterial functions and appellate jurisdiction in criminal cases and for re-distribution of magisterial powers generally. In the same year a Zillah Court was established at Alwaye presided over by a single Judge. In 1859-60 Regulations were made for the levy of Port dues at the port of Alleppey. Regulation II of 1864, provided for the adjudication of claims to waste lands, and rules for the sale of the same with special reference to the cultivation of coffee in the Hill tracts of the State. In 1866, a Royal Proclamation was issued defining the rights and relations between Jenmies (landlords) and their tenants. The present Judicial machinery, which is the outcome of the legislation of more than half a century as sketched above may be briefly described as follows. Criminal Jurisdiction is vested in various grades of functionaries and is distributed thus:—

"(a). *Sub-Magistrates* are Magistrates of First Instance in all cases, and have power to pass sentence of fine up to Rs. 10; imprisonment up to 31 days, and corporal punishment 6 lashes.

(b). Over them the *Magistrates* have power of fining up to Rs. 50, imprisonment 3 months, and corporal punishment 1 dozen lashes.

(c). Over these, the *Criminal* Courts have power of fining up to Rs. 500, imprisonment 3 years, and corporal punishment 3 dozen lashes.

(d). All cases involving punishments higher than the above, must be referred to the *Swider Court* for *approval*, whether the Criminal Court records a finding of conviction or acquittal.

(e). Appeals lie from Sub-Magistrate to Magistrates from Magistrate to the Criminal Court and from the Criminal Court to the Sudr, except in cases of disputed possession of lands, &c., wherein the order of the Magistrate is final as to present occupancy, till an ouster from a competent Court of Civil Jurisdiction is obtained.

(f). The Sudr have also a general power of revision over all the decisions of the Lower Courts, on perusal of the Calendars which are submitted to them in every case disposed of, in which the Zilla Court passes remarks.

Civil Jurisdiction is distributed thus:

"(a). *Moonsiffs* have jurisdiction in Suits up to Rs. 200, their decisions in Suits up to Rs. 10 on the small cause side being final.

(b). *Zillah* Courts original jurisdiction, without limit, and in Suits up to Rs. 5 (on the small cause side), in appeal from the decisions of Moonsiffs, their judgment is final.

(c). *The Sudr* have no original jurisdiction, but only Appellate Regular Appeals lying from the Zilla Courts and Special Appeals from decisions of Moonsiffs, only where points of law are involved."

The Maharaja is the highest Appellate authority in the State, in all Criminal and Civil, as indeed in all other matters. Also, all punishments exceeding 14 years of imprisonment, or 36 stripes, or involving imprisonment for life, and all sentences of capital punishment, are subject to confirmation by His Highness the Maharaja.

OUR SCHOOL-BOOKS.

A FEW months before his retirement Sir George Campbell had appointed a Committee for the selection of school-books. It was originally proposed that they should confine their enquiry only to English books, but subsequently the scope of the enquiry was extended to vernacular books.

About two years or more have elapsed since their appointment, but we do not know whether they have submitted any report—at any rate we have not seen a scrap in print to indicate the results of the deliberations of this Committee. On the contrary we have heard a great deal about their internal working and masterly inactivity. We are only surprised that the Government should have allowed the Committee to sit idly so long without even calling for an explanation for the delay. The making of school-books has become a trade, particularly with certain school-masters, who have friends at influential quarters. As in other concerns of life preferment goes by letter and recommendation, so in the selection of school-books private influence carries every thing. This abuse of patronage has a most discouraging effect upon authors of real merit. Indeed, this discouragement is so deeply felt that we have heard some of the most meritorious authors sigh in disappointment. The object of Sir George Campbell in appointing the School-books Committee was to remedy this evil, but the Committee seem to be quite *insounciant*; some of the members have in the meantime been manufacturing or assisting in manufacturing books, which their obliging colleagues, who knows, may recommend as the best texts available.

The present system for the selection of books for our schools is a huge sham. As regards English primers we are of opinion that there could not be a better series than the Readers published by the School-Book Society. These Readers were compiled by some of the best educationists of the day, and they were found to be admirably suited to the understandings of Indian youths. But these Readers have now been superseded by primers prepared by some school-masters, whose best claim to public favour is that they have the good will of their departmental superiors. If the School-Book Society's Readers have been abandoned on the supposition that they have become old, surely the English market can supply much better articles than the rotten stuff produced by book-manufacturers in this country. Messrs. Macmillan & Co., have forwarded to us a few specimens of their Science and Literature Primers than which we may say there could not be better texts for our schools. Sir Richard Temple seems to go in strong for science education in our schools, and we would invite his attention to Macmillan's Science series.

Six primers have been placed on our table, viz., I. Chemistry by Professor Roscoe, II. Physics by Professor Balfour Stewart, III. Physiology by Dr. M. Foster, IV. Physical Geography by Professor Geikie, V. Astronomy by Mr. J. Norman Lockyer, and VI. Geology by Professor Geikie. The publishers state that in publishing the Science Primers the object of the authors has been to state the fundamental principles of their respective sciences in a manner suited to pupils of an early age. They observe that the thing aimed at is not so much to give information as to endeavour to discipline the mind in a way, which has not hitherto been customary, by bringing it into immediate contact with Nature herself. For this purpose exmples are given leading up to the truths of each science. If the experiments indicated be performed by the teacher before the class, the power of observation in the pupils will be awakened and strengthened, and the amount and accuracy of the knowledge gained must be tested and increased by a thorough system of questioning. The cost of the apparatus and specimens for each branch of science is given in the primer devoted to it. Thus we are told that boxes containing the whole of the chemical apparatus and specimens needed for its experiments may be supplied by the publishers; or by Messrs, James Woolley Sons & Co., Market Street, Manchester; Messrs. Mottershead, Manchester, or by Messrs. Mawson and Swan, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, for £5, 10s. For experiments in Physics the whole of the apparatu may be supplied by Messrs. J. J. Griffin and Sons 22, Garrick Street, Covent Garden, London, W. C. for £19 8s. 8d. exclusive of packing, or if prompt payment be made Messrs. Griffin & Co., are willing to supply the set for £17 exclusive of packing, which may be either 9s, or 21s, according to quality.

We have gone through these primers and have no hesitation in saying that they are admirably fitted for the purpose for which they are intended. The lessons are set out in simple and familiar style, and the beauty of the treatment is that a teacher, though not deeply conversant with the subject, may easily make the text and experiments intelligible to the pupils. We cannot better impress the reader with the merits of the science primers than by giving a few examples. Take the Primer on Chemistry. The first article Fire is thus explained:

"What happens when a candle or a taper burns?"

"The wax as well as the wick of the taper gradually disappears as the taper burns, and at last all is gone—wick, wax, and all. What has become of the wax? it has disappeared. Is it lost? So far as our eyes are concerned certainly it is lost, but so is the ship which sails away on the sea, and yet we know that the ship still exists though we do not see it; and so the lump of sugar appears to be lost when we put it into a cup of hot tea, and yet we know that the sugar is not really lost, because the tea is made sweet. Now we must look for the wax of our taper in another way; we must put a question to Nature for her to answer, and we shall always find that our question, if properly asked, is always clearly and certainly answered. We must make an Experiment, and if this is properly made we shall never fail in the end to get the information we want.

EXPERIMENT I.—Let us burn our taper in a clean glass bottle with a narrow neck; after it has burnt for a few minutes we notice that the flame grows less and less, and in a short time the taper goes out. This is the first thing we have to observe. We next have to discover why the taper goes out. For this purpose let us see whether the air in the bottle is now the same as it was before the candle was burnt. How can we tell this? Let us pour some clear Lime-Water first into a bottle filled with air in which no candle has burnt, and then into the one in which our taper burnt. You see the difference at once! In the first bottle the lime-water remains clear, in the second it becomes at once milky. Hence we see that the air has been changed in some way by the burning of the taper. This milkiness is nothing else than chalk, and chalk is made up of lime and carbonic acid. Carbonic acid is, like common air, a colourless invisible gas which we cannot see, but which we find turns the lime-water milky, and puts out a burning taper. Part of the wax has been changed by burning into this carbonic acid gas; that is, the carbon or charcoal of the burnt wax is to be found again in this invisible gas. Some of this carbon you may notice going away unburnt as smoke or soot; and if you quickly press a sheet of white paper on to the flame so as not to burn the paper, you will see that it becomes stained with a black ring of soot or carbon."

Then follow other experiments, which we have not space to notice. Let us turn to the Primer on Physics. The author thus introduces the subject:

"Definition of Physics.—You have been told in the Chemistry Primer what sort of things we have around us. You have seen what the chemist does; how he weighs things and finds their quantity, and also how he finds that certain things are compound, and may be split up into two or more new things; while again other things are simple or elementary and cannot be so split up.

In fact you have been told about the various kinds of things we have in the world, but you have not yet learned much about the affections or moods of these things. You are yourself subject to change of moods; sometimes you appear with a smile on your face, and sometimes, perhaps, with a face full of frowns or tears; sometimes, again, you feel vigorous and active; sometimes dull and listless.

Now if you think a little you will see that the things around you are subject to moods very much like yours. To-day the face of nature looks bright and happy, and full of smiles; to-morrow the same face is dark and lowering; the rain falls, the thunder roars, and the sea is tossed with waves and very stormy. Or again: let us take an iron ball which lies upon the floor; it is cold and heavy to the touch, but let us put it into the fire, and when it comes out the same substance is there, but the state of it is very different; if you now attempt to touch it, you will be sure to burn your fingers. Or again: if, instead of putting it into the fire we put it into a cannon and discharge the cannon it will come out with tremendous velocity, and will knock to pieces anything it touches.

Thus you see that a cold cannon-ball is a very different thing from a hot cannon-ball: and also that a cannon-ball at rest is a very different thing from a cannon-ball in motion.

Now if we see you crying and unhappy, we ask what is the cause of this mood, and we always find there is a cause; or if we find you listless and sleepy, and wanting energy, we inquire what is the meaning of all this, and we find that it has a meaning and a cause. So likewise when we find changes in the moods or qualities of dead matter we inquire what is the cause of these changes, and we always find they have a cause. This inquiry we make in the following pages, and you must attend well to the answer we get. You have already been told that this mode of questioning nature is called experiment.

Definition of Motion.—You must in the first place get a clear idea of motion. Motion means change of place. Some of you may have heard that this solid earth on which we dwell is in truth moving very fast round the seen but we may in the meantime put away this thought altogether from our minds, because although the earth is moving very fast it carries us all along with it and everything goes on as smoothly and quietly as if the earth were at rest.

Well then, if I sit on a chair in a room I may say that I am at rest, but if I walk up and down the room I am in motion. Now in order to understand my movements, you must know something more than the mere fact that I am moving about; you must know the direction or line in which I am moving, and you must also know the rate or velocity with which I am moving. You must try clearly to understand the meaning of this word "velocity;" and to make you do so, let us suppose that I go out of doors and walk along a straight road for two or three hours, and always at the same pace. Well, I find that in one hour I have got four miles beyond my starting point, and that in two hours I have got eight miles beyond it; and I there ore say that I am walking on at the rate or with the velocity (for both words mean the same thing of four miles an hour.

But what if the rate be not always the same? Suppose a railway train to be coming near a station, and just beginning to slacken its speed. The train is moving to commence with, let us say, at the rate of forty miles an hour, but presently its velocity gets less and less, until it arrives at the station it comes quite to a standstill. Now, how can we find its rate when this is always changing? or what do we mean when we say that the train, before it began to slacken its speed, was moving at forty miles an hour? We simply mean, that if the train had been allowed to move for a whole hour at the same rate it had before it began to slacken its speed it would have moved over forty miles. In fact, instead of coming to rest at the station it had been an express train, and gone on, it would have been forty miles away an hour after we began to notice it.

There are different ways of expressing velocity: sometimes we speak of so many miles an hour, as we have done here, but sometimes it is better to use feet and seconds; thus if I drop a stone down a well I should say that it fell sixteen feet during the first second after it was dropped. Sixty seconds, you all know make a minute, and sixty minutes make an hour."

Let us next take the Primer on Physiology. We give the following example:

THE PARTS OF WHICH THE BODY IS MADE UP. II.

"When you want to make a snow man, you take one great roll of snow to make the body or trunk. This you rest on two thinner rolls which serve as legs. Near the top of the trunk you stick in another thin roll on either side—these you call the two arms: and lastly, on quite the top of the trunk you place a round ball for a head. Head, trunk, and limbs, i.e. legs and arms—these together make up a complete body.

In your snow man these are all alike, all balls of snow differing only in size and form; but in your own body, head, trunk, and limbs are quite unlike, as you might easily tell on taking them to pieces. Now you cannot very well take your own body to pieces, but you easily can that of a dead rabbit. Suppose you take one of the limbs, say a leg, to begin with.

First of all there is the skin with the hair on the outside. If you carefully cut this through with a knife or pair of scissors and strip it off, you will find it smooth and shiny inside. Underneath the skin you see what you call flesh, rather paler, not so red as the flesh of beef or mutton, but still quite like it. Covering the flesh there may be a little fat. In a sheep's leg as you see it at the butcher's there is a good deal of fat in the rabbit's there is very little.

This reddish flesh you must henceforward learn to speak of as muscle. If you pull it about a little, you will find that you can separate it easily into parcels or slips running lengthways down the leg, each slip being fastened tight at either end, but loose between. Each slip is what is called a muscle. You will notice that many of these muscles are joined, sometimes at one end only, sometimes at both, to white or bluish white glistening cords or bands, made evidently of different material from the muscle itself. They are not soft and fleshy like the muscle, but firm and stiff. These are tendons. Sometimes they are broad and short, sometimes thin and long.

As you are separating these muscles from each other you will see (running down the leg between them) little white soft threads, very often branching out and getting too small to be seen. These are nerves. Between the muscles too are other little cords, red, or reddish black, and if you prick them, a drop or several drops of blood will ooze out. These are veins, and are not really cords or threads, but hollow tubes, filled with blood. Lying alongside the veins are similar small tubes, containing very little blood, or none at all. These are arteries. The veins and arteries together are called blood-vessels, and it will be easy for you to make out that the larger ones you see are really hollow tubes. Lastly, if you separate the muscles still more, you will come upon the hard bone in the middle of the leg, and if you look closely you will find that many of the muscles are fastened to this bone.

Now try to put back everything in its place, and you will find that though you have neither cut nor torn nor broken either muscle or blood-vessel or bone, you cannot get things back into their place again. Everything looks "messy." This is partly because, though you have torn neither muscle nor blood-vessel, you have torn something which binds skin and muscle and fat and blood-vessels and bone all together; and if you look again you will see that between them there is a delicate stringy substance which binds and packs them all together, just as cotton-wool is used to pack up delicate toys and instruments. This stringy packing material which you have torn and spoilt is called connective because it connects all the parts together.

Well, then, in the leg (and it is just the same in the arm) we have skin, fat, muscle, tendons, blood-vessels, nerves, and bone all packed together with connective and covered with skin. These together form the solid leg. We may speak of the tissues of the leg."

The above examples are enough to shew the character of these little science primers. Each has been prepared by an author, who has taken a high rank in the branch of science of which he treats. There are Literature Primers, which are equally well designed and useful. We would strongly urge upon the Government the desirableness of introducing Macmillan's Science and Literature Primers into our schools. When we have such good and unexceptionable wares easily accessible, it is simply foolish to beat about for fifth-rate Indian productions, which at best are sorry imitations of *ahala vilyat*.

LATEST NEWS AND NOTES.

WE ARE requested to draw attention to an advertizement in another column respecting the proposed Testimonial to Mr. Sutcliffe. Intending

subscribers are invited to address, Babu Troylukhonath Banerjea, Librarian, Presidency College.

THE INDIAN FRIENDS of Professor E. B. Cowell will be glad to learn that the University of Edinburgh has lately conferred on him the title of L. L. D. The honor is well deserved.

THE HEIR to the throne of Baroda has been at last selected. The following is a translation from Gûzrathi of the Proclamation issued by His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General:

"PROCLAMATION.—Be it known to the Sirdars Darakdars and Kamdars of the Baroda State, and to the cultivators and people of all classes and those under the protection of the State. Whereas it was notified in the Proclamation of the 19th April, 1875, deposing Mulharao Gaekwar, that Her Most Gracious Majesty the Queen remembered the loyal allegiance shown by the late Khunderao Gaekwar in 1857; and that in order to reward such allegiance, His widow Her Highness Jumnabai, would be allowed to adopt such person out of the Gaekwar family as the Government of India might select as the fittest and the best to govern the Baroda State. Now, in order to carry into effect the desire of Her Most Gracious Majesty the Queen, Governor-General in Council has instituted a most careful enquiry regarding any person out of all the branches of the Gaekwar family who might be deemed worthy of selection by the Government of India; and bearing in mind all the circumstances connected with the case of each person, and also bearing in mind the high importance of chosing one whose selection would give the surest hope of benefit to the State, the Governor-General in Council has come to the conclusion that the selection should be made out of the descendants of Protap Rao, the son of Peerajee Rao, Gaekwar of the Baroda State. Out of this branch the Governor-General in Council has selected the following persons as the fittest and most worthy:—Their names are Gopal Rao, and Sumput Rao, sons of Kassi Rao, and Dadajee Rao, son of Oakajee Rao. And the Agent of the Governor-General and Special Commissioner has duly intimated to them that, after consultation with Her Highness Jumnabai, that one of them who might be considered the fittest, or whom Her Highness Jumnabai, might choose, should be selected. To the boy so selected, the Governor-General in Council gives the *gadee* of the Baroda State.

Be it known to all whom it may concern that, so soon as the selection for the above purpose has been made out of the above mentioned three Boys, proper notice will be given of the date fixed for the adoption of the boy so selected, and for his inauguration on the *gadee*. No delay will take place in making the abovementioned arrangements."

The ceremony of adoption has been performed. The *Englishman* publishes the following telegraphic account of it:

Bombay, May 28.—The eldest Khandesh Prince was installed yesterday as Soajeerow Gaekwar. Rani Jamnabai clothed him with a rich dress of honour. Maharaja Holkar also sent presents of costly apparel. Sir R. Meade placed him on the gadi, and, in the name of British Government, proclaimed him Gaikwar. Afterwards he addressed the Sardars, calling upon them to support the new administration.

Rani Jamnabai directed thanks to be given to the British officers who had taken part in the proceedings. There was afterwards a breakfast, at which the health of the new Gaekwar was drunk. Royal salutes were fired by the gold and silver guns and the British Artillery. Yeshwantrao, and Narsu have been transported for life, and sent to Moulmein, Aden, and Rangoon. Everything is quiet.

It was rumoured that Sir Madhava Rao was opposed to the adoption of an heir from the branch selected, but it is now announced that he has expressed his satisfaction with the decision of the Government of India. The installation of an heir and successor to Mulhar Rao ought to satisfy the worst enemies of our Government that it is sincere in its desire to maintain the integrity of the Native State.

THE ZEMINDARS of Dacca, headed by Newab Abdul Gunny C. S. I., have addressed a sensible memorial to the Lieutenant Governor on the Rent Question. We are sorry we cannot make room for the memorial *in extenso*. In a few words the memorialists have traced the cause of the present antagonism between the landlord and the tenant. They observe:

"That it is not unknown to your honor that the punctual payment of the Government revenue of an estate depends almost entirely on the punctual payment of the rents of the mehal by the tenants thereof.

That leaving aside technical distinctions, the Jumma paid *to* Government *by* the Zemindar, for his tenure is similar to the payment made *to* him by his dependent talukdars and ryots for *their* respective holdings.

That it follows from this that the law which governs the punctual payment of *revenue* by the zemindar should, *mutatis mutandis*, be applied to the payment of rents by his tenants, making, of course, due allowances for the relative position of the parties concerned.

That the Government with the best of intentions, has passed several laws for the protection of ryots, but it is submitted that the practical effect of these laws has been a general estrangement of the ryots from the zemindars. And that it is very often exceedingly difficult and sometimes impossible for a zemindar to realise his rents from the refractory ryots.

That the gradual increase of the value of produce, and the consequent reduction of the value of money have made the zemindar poorer than he was.

That considering the technical rules laid down by the High Court as to the framing of notices of enhancement, also considering, the difficulty of proving enhanced rates where the ryots are refractory, and lastly considering the bias of most of the courts against enhancement suits in general, it may be said that a very disproportionately small percentage of such suits, is decreed in favor of zemindars.

That leaving out of consideration for the present, the question of enhancement, your petitioners submit that there are enormous difficulties in the way of their realising arrears of rents at even the existing rates."

They then enumerate these difficulties, and suggest that so long as the zemindars continue to be liable to be sold out for non-payment of *revenue* by a given date, the punctual payment of *rents* by tenants may be enforced more effectively by some change in the existing law on the subject. They thus conclude:

"That the right of occupancy created by Act X of 1859 is now a days claimed by the great majority of ryots, and that it appears to your honor's petitioners that a stringent law for the absolute forfeiture of rights of occupancy on non-payment of arrears of rent either on the due date or at the latest on the fifteenth day before the last day of the next payment of the Government revenue, will to a great extent help the Zemindar in realising his rent and paying the Government revenue in time. That this law of forfeiture may be limited by such reasonable conditions as that the forfeiture shall not work if the default of the ryot is not established to the satisfaction of a court of justice. &c. &c.

That your honor's petitioners are aware that the principle of limited relief *against* forfeiture for nonpayment of rent introduced into this country by sec. 78 Act X of 1859 is recognised in England, but they submit that as the sunset law has no application to landholders in England, it would not be equitable on that gound to give this relief to recusant ryots for whose default, zemindars are often sold out of their ancestral estates.

That the fear of absolutely losing their rights of occupancy will induce the ryots to pay in their rents in time that the hope of relief against forfeiture by payment of the arrears by a certain date *after* decree, nullifies the existing law on the subject, and that considering the hostile attitude of the ryots of the present day, and considering the existence of the stringent revenue law for the absolute sale of zemindaries, a change in the law so to the *forfeiture* of occupancy rights is your humble petitioners submit absolutely needed for their protection.

That the rules as to forfeiture of occupancy rights may also apply to cases where the ryot pays his rent to shikimidars or middlemen, and that similar rules for the forfeiture of taluki or other middlemen's rights may be enacted for securing the punctual payment of rents *by* middlemen *to* zemindars."

There is one difficulty in the way of carrying out this suggestion. Leases are not usually exchanged between zemindar and ryot; they are now coming into fashion, but in the absence of lease, the ryot will dispute the amount of rent due, and thus every case of arrear will be contested, and the forfeiture clause we fear will be defeated.

IN THE olden days the Especial Providence of the Court of Directors was equally alive whether a hero died or a sparrow fell. But those days have passed away. It is impossible to say how many small sparrows represented in the persons of poor keranies are now-a-days killed annually without attracting for a moment the notice of their Earthly Providence, the Government of India. Our attention has been called to a very hard case, which has lately occurred in the Calcutta Mint Office. Haran Chunder Banerjee is head-ameen of the Melting Department; he was appointed in 1853, and has always borne a good character; more than once so we are told an attempt was made to victimize him but without success; he is again about to be made a victim. His story is this. One day there was melting going on; there was some deficiency in one pot; he as ameen of the department was called upon to explain; he said that he was working far away from the pot, and that a search should be made at once; the missing silver was then discovered near the place where there was another assistant working; possibly it was an accident and no one was to blame, but strange to say he was suspended. Of course we have heard an *exparte* statement and cannot say how far it is correct, but as small sparrows are now-a-days often victimized without pity, we hope Col. Hyde will not allow this poor man's fate to be the same. His circumstances are calculated to move the hardest heart, and we have taken a prominent notice of his case in the hope that it will receive sympathy in the proper quarter.

SIR RICHARD TEMPLE has gradually restored almost all the powers of the Director of Public Instruction and Inspectors of Schools. The last *Calcutta Gazette* contains a minute recorded by His Honor on the relative position and powers of the District Educational Committee and the chief officers of the Education Department. With regard to the District Committee Sir Richard Temple says:

"I wish to maintain their position fully, inasmuch as their operation tends to cause the natives to take an interest in educational matters. It is business of the Commissioner and the Collector to do all in their power to induce the Native members to attend regularly at the meetings of the Committee, and to bear an active share in the work. I hope that the Commissioner and the Collector will always make it a point of attending occasionally themselves; so that they may be satisfied that there is reality and vitality in the proceedings of the Committee. But the Commissioner and the Collector need not attend invariably; it may be well to let the Native members somtimes sit alone, without the presence of the Collector, so that they may gradually become accustomed to move without guidance and of their own motion."

We wish Sir Richard had taken this opportunity to define the powers and functions of the District Committees. On one point only has he spoken out, we mean the appointment of officers to the schools in the district under the control of the Committee. His Honor observes:

"Now, in the schools receiving net grants, all salaries up to Rs. 50 a month each, and the numbers of such appointments, are settled by the District Committees, and everything above that has to be referred to Government. It is found, however, that this causes many reference to Government with which the Director of Public Instruction is fully competent to deal, and with which the Government indeed can only deal after obtaining his recommendation. From the limit of Rs. 50, then (as above stated), I agree that all such matters, up to Rs. 150, be dealt with by the Director of Public Instruction, subject always to the interposition of Government, should it see fit to interpose. This ruling will strengthen the position of the Director as Departmental head, and follows the analogous practice in the "aided" schools, which these "net grant" schools have been shown in some degree to resemble. And as regards the matters below Rs. 50 a month, which remain with the District Committee, I desire that it be understood that they must obtain the concurrence of the "Circle Inspector," who may be regarded as their professional adviser. It is to be remembered that the Circle Inspector has the duty of supervising Government education in a circle of districts, and holds an office next in importance to that of the Director of Public Instruction."

So all patronage is practically taken away from the Committee. Power without patronage does not signify much, and if the Committee are to be deprived of all patronage, they will necessarily lose their importance in the estimation of the people. It is true that for all masterships below Rs. 200 the Circle Inspector will nominate the persons for the consideration of the District Committees, who will make the appointments according to existing rule, but this rule, as shewn above, is declared to be that they must obtain the concurrence of the Circle Inspector, who may be regarded their professional adviser. Thus the District Committee will not be independent in their action.

WE HAVE read with some surprise and concern the Lieutenant Governor's second minute on education published in the last *Calcutta Gazette*. Although this minute professes a distribution of the scholarships for vernacular education and encouragement of elementary practical science, it fixes by a side-wind the course of vernacular scholarships, and some of the text-books to be comprised in that course. This part of the Lieutenant Governor's minute is open to grave objection, inasmuch as it anticipates the report of the School-Books Committee. We are surprised that His Honor should have allowed himself to commit in this way such a gross breach of etiquette and discipline. What was the use of the Committee, if the Government was not prepared to shew them the usual courtesy of hearing them before coming to any decision on the subject? The Lieutenant Governor's action is calculated to have a most discouraging effect upon Bengali authors, who had hitherto without any artificial stimulous supplied our schools with text-books. Hitherto the subjects of examination were only fixed by the department, and it was left to the managers of the schools to select text-books. This is the practice with all examining bodies, but whether it is good in all cases or not is a fair question for consideration. We do not know what opinion has been expressed by the educational officers, whom he has consulted on the subject, but we are of opinion that His Honor might fitly have deferred his decision till the receipt of the School-Books Committee's report. The marks for the vernacular scholarships and minor scholarships have been thus allotted:

Vernacular Scholarships.

	Subject.	Marks.
I.	Bengalee language	75
II.	History and Geography	150
III.	Arithmetic	100
IV.	Geometry and Mensuration...	75
V.	Natural Philosophy and Physical Science ...	100
	Total	500

Minor Scholarships.

	Subject.	Marks.
	I. English	75
BENGALEE.	II. History and Geography	150
	III. Arithmetic	100
	IV. Geometry and Mensuration	75
	V. Natural Philosophy and SpecialPhysical	100
	Total	500

We cannot understand why so much prominence has been given to History and Geography

While language has 75 marks allotted to it, History and Geography 150 marks. Now, under Sir George Campbell's rules History and Geography had 50 marks only; originally this subject had 100 marks, and the University has we believe allotted to it in the course for the middle class examination the same number of marks. Then while the Lieutenant Governor has not named any text-book for language or other branches, he has with an impetuosity hard to account for specified the text-books for History and Geography. For History and Geography the texts are translations of Mr. C. B. Clarke's History of the World and Mr. Lethbridge's History and Geography of Bengal. His Honor remarks, "these authors are eminent members of our educational department," and their books "have been translated into Bengali." Here we are led to put a question. The Lieutenant Governor says that these books "have been translated into Bengali," whereas it is noted on the title-page of Mr. Clarke's History of the World that it is compiled under the direction of Mr. Lethbridge, "being the *English translation* of Thaker Spink & Co's. series of Bengali School-books." Who is correct, the Lieutenant Governor or the publisher of the World's History, and which is the translation of which—the English book is dated 1874 and the Bengali 1875? We should like to know the secret history of these translations. It is worthy of remark that whilst these translations have been going on, the School-Books Committee have suspended their deliberations, and before these books are submitted to them the *imprimatur* of the Lieutenant Governor is obtained. Apparently there is a wheel within a wheel. We are no less surprised than concerned to see such an astute Governor as Sir Richard Temple fall into the trap. It is observable that the History of India has been expurgated from the course altogether. We think it is of primary importance that the Bengali student should know something of the History of India before he learns anything about that of the world beyond it. There are three Vernacular courses, viz., Primary, Lower Vernacular, and Minor Scholarship courses, but in none of the three under present rules has the History of India a place. Then Geography means Geography of Bengal and so much of it as is covered by Mr. Lethbridge's Bengal History. This is nothing more nor less than subordinating the end of education to the views of "two eminent members of the educational department" with a vengeance.

THE VERNACULAR PRESS.

The *Somaj Durpan* thinks that there is an inherent defect in the Bengali nation which dooms them to a life of indolent inactivity and inaction. The advantages which will ennoble and inspire other races have the effect of inducing lethargy and a vicious love of ease in the Bengalee. Except in constant jobbering in English in the family home and the streets he perceives no beneficial result of English education.

In the retrospect of the past Bengali year the *Education Gazette* alluding to legislation and law reform, observes that the system of deluging the country with legislative enactments which obtained in the times of Sir Henry Maine and Mr. Stephen has received a check from Mr. Hobhouse. Mr. Hobhouse is an old and experienced lawyer. He is never in a hurry to push on legislative work. Haste is always detrimental to deliberate judgment. We have now no frequent gathering of the legislative council nor are measures passed into law in a hurry.

The *Amritabazar Patrika* says that owing to defective education the country has not up to this day produced a single individual who is capable of deducing general principles from natural facts and social events. A European will by the study of the grammar of a language make himself master of that language; he will by travelling in a country for four or five years be able to say what species and varieties of fruits, trees and flowers the country possesses and what it is capable of producing, he will similarly by examining the make and form of one individual be able to pronounce the race from which he is sprung, his natural proclivities and his moral tendencies. Of all the scholars which the country has produced except Babu Rajendralal Mitra none possess the faculty of making a comprehensive investigation and making general deductions.

Commenting on an order of the High Court on a raport of the Judge of Dacca to compel the attendance of witnesses by punishing them for contempt of Court the *Saptahik Somachar* says that the High Court would have promoted the ends of justice by enquiry into the causes which prevent the attendance of witnesses. The present order will have the effect of throwing suitors entirely upon the mercy of professional witnesses and deterring all respectable men from witnessing documents of every description such as wills, deeds of sale and partition &c.

The argument adduced in the Indian Church Disestablishment controversy that from the fact of the British Government not having removed *Debútter* lands in these provinces the English Government may be said to lend its support as much to the Hindoo and Mahomedan religions as to the Christian Church, the *Hallisahur Patrika* observes that by the right of conquest the land of the conquered country belongs to the conquerors but this principle does not apply to the English, so far as Bengal Behar and Orissa are concerned. These provinces were acquired not by conquest but by gift and the Government therefore has no legal right to resume lands endowed for religious purposes.

The *Probhat Sumeer* observes that when the Hindoo and Mahomedan population of Calcutta is so considerably in excess of the Christian population, it is not easy to understand why there should be a disproportionately large number of Christians in the common and special jury lists. Most probably this unreasonable inequality may be accounted for by the selfishness, want of public spirit and love of ease which characterise his Bengalee countrymen. They should esteem it a valuable privilege, continues the editor, to be allowed to serve on the jury and those who are qualified under the law to serve as a juror should stir themselves for being enlisted.

The same journal thinks that the trial of the Tirhoot murder case is not being conducted to the satisfaction of all parties. It recommends that a qualified pleader or even a barrister should be deputed to conduct the prosecution and at the same time exhorts his countrymen to raise subscription to assist the prosecution.

The *Sahachar* condemns the new rent bill on the ground that it will be most ruinous to the ryots and subversive of all the rights which have been secured to them since the law of 1859. He condemns the principal on which rent suits are proposed to be re-transferred to the fiscal authorities. For while it is true that the civil courts are not competent in conducting investigations on points in connection with the prices of produce and rates of rent such investigations involve questions incidental to the pleas which may be set forth by the ryots which will confound and distract the revenue authorities. Again; liberty is given to the zemindar to entangle several ryots in the same enhancement suit and to the ryots to combine in preferring suits for reduction of rent. But ryots seldom prefer reduction suits, while the liberty given to the zemindars to entangle several ryots in the same enhancement suit will enable them to evade the difficulty about making the standard rate of a neighbouring village to support their claim of enhancement. This law will be a death-blow to the occupancy rights of the ryots. The editor concludes with suggesting that the rent suits may be transferred to the collectors with some limitation. Let their powers be restricted to cases to the limit of one thousand rupees, and let the power of the civil courts be retained.

Referring to the contemplated measures for settling rent disputes between the ryots and the zemindars the *Shomeprokash* says that the powers which will be conferred by these measures upon the zemindars will have the effect of tying the hands and feet of the ryots and consigning them to the tender mercies of the zemindars. Let the claims of the zemindars upon the ryots be limited in the same manner as the claims of Government upon the zemindars is limited and then these powers be entrusted to the zemindars. Let the rule be that in no case shall the zemindars have any claim beyond the fixed rate.

The *Somajdurpun* cannot understand on what principle have the descendants of Mulhar Rao been precluded from the right of succession to the Baroda throne. When there is not the slightest insinuation that Mulhar Rao is guilty of treason to the paramount power this order seems to be most unaccountable. The rights and privileges which are daily conceded to the sons and heirs of murderers and felons have been denied to the issue of this prince.

The *Education Gazette* gives its strong adhesion to the new rent bill and thinks that so long as the law regarding the recovery of Government revenue continues strong the Government is bound to look to the means by which the income of the zemindars may improve and their rents may be collected without opposition.

The *Probhat Sumeer* exhorts his Bengalee countrymen to make common cause with the people of Poona and the Marathas of Baroda. The wrong which has been done to Mulhar Rao is a wrong to India and it will not in the least detract from our loyalty if we show our sympathy in a cause in which the question of principle is involved. The editor contends that the Bengalees as natives of India should express their sympathies for Mulhar Rao both morally and by pecuniary support.

The above journal expresses its decided disapproval of the schemes which seeks social improvements by means of legislative interference. Already there have been too many laws to fetter the independence of the people and it is not desirable that more should be enacted to check evils how enormous soever they may be. Polygamy, drunkenness and prostitution are undoubtedly great social evils but it is better that we should depend upon the good sense of the people for a correct appreciation of what contributes to national amusements than try to suppress the so called social evils by means of legislative coercion which will have the effect of smothering the flame in order that the fire may consume the vitals of society with treble force.

Poornochundroday is curious to know why Babu Rajendra lala Mitra was not invited to take a part in Dr. Sircar's Science Association. He recommends that the Babu may be asked to accept the office of chairman of the Association.

The *Chundrika* accounts for the readiness of the Brahmas in withdrawing the charge of libel from the printer and publisher of the *Saptahik Somachar* by the principle, that every man is conscious of his own sins. While giving the Brahmas credit for sagacity and prudence he thinks that they are to be considered as losers of the case and as such ought to have been made to pay the costs of the defendants.

MONEY MARKET.

May 29, 1875.

GOVERNMENT DEBENTURES LOANS OF 1867.

5	Per Cent. for 10 years (1877)	...	Rs.	102	0	to	102 8
5	,, for 15 years (1882)	..	,,	106	8	to	107 8

GOVERNMENT LOANS.

				Per 100 *Rs.*			
4	Per Cent. Promissory Notes	...	Rs.	102	10	to	102 14
4½	,, of 1870 Co.'s Rs. (1885)		,,	105	0	to	105 8
4½	,, of 1871 Co.'s Rs. (1881)		,,	104	8	to	105 0
4½	,, of 1872 Co.'s Rs. (1879)		,,	103	8	to	103 10
5½	,, of 1859-60 Co.'s Rs. (1879)		,,	109	8	to	109 12

CALCUTTA MUNICIPAL DEBENTURES.

				Per 100 *Rs.*			
6	Per Cent., of 1864 (due in 1884)	...	Rs.	112	8	to	113 0
6	,, of 1865 ... (1885)	...	,,	113	0	to	113 8
6	,, of 1866 ... (1886)	...	,,	113	8	to	114 0
6	,, of 1867 ... (1887)	...	,,	114	0	to	114 8
6	,, of 1870 ... (1890)	...	,,	114	8	to	115 0
6	,, of 1872 ... (1892)	...	,,	115	0	to	116 0

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS.

MOFUSSIL SUBSCRIPTIONS.

		Rs.	As.	P
Daniel A. Saringhy Esq., Cuttack		3	5	0
Maharaja of Deukanal		13	4	0
Rajshye Association		13	5	0
Maharajah of Vencattagerry		13	4	0
J. F. John Esq., Kota		13	4	0
S. H. C. Taylor Esq., C.S., Beerbhoom		26	8	0
Baboo Sreenath Pal, Manickgunge		2	6	0
,, Janokynath Mookerjee, Coondola		13	4	0
,, Heeralal Banerjee, Santipore		10	0	0
,, Petamber Ghose, Balasore		5	0	0
,, Monomohun Roy, Maldah		10	0	0
,, Hurrymohun Saniel, Shilligore		10	0	0
,, Indronarain Prodhan, Kookrahatty		15	0	0
,, Obhoychurn Chatterjee, Gosye Doorgapore		10	0	0
,, Koylashchunder Chowdry, Danau		6	10	0
,, Poornochunder Banerjee, Indore		13	4	0
,, Soshibhoosun Mittra, Jessore		5	0	0
,, Kadernath Mookerjee, Mecklegunge		15	0	0
,, Hurrochunder Chowdry, Sherepore		13	4	0
,, Chundercoomar Roy, Luckhipore		13	4	0
,, Mutty Lal, Koonch		6	10	0

ERRATUM.

Read Baboo Sreenath Ghose, Noakhally Rs. 13-4 for Baboo Preonath Ghose, Noakhally acknowledged on the 19th April 1875.

Government Notifications.

Calcutta Gazette.—*May* 26, 1875.

GENERAL.—*The 10th May* 1875.—Baboo Chundy Churn Bose, Sub-Deputy Collector, Mymensingh, is allowed leave for one month, under Section 21, Chapter VI of the Civil Leave Code, with effect from the 15th instant.

The 14th May 1875.—Baboo Nund Coomar Aykat, Extra Assistant Commissioner, Hazaribag is transferred to Lohardugga, Moonshee Sadanund, Extra Assistant Commissioner, Lohardugga, is transferred to Hazareebagh.

The 17th May 1875.—Mr. Henry Savage, Assistant Magistrate and Collector, Rungpore, is transferred to Beerbhoom.

Mr. William Dunbar Blyth, Assistant Magistrate and Collector, Beerbhoom, is transferred to Maldah.

The 19th May 1875.——Mr. James Cattrall Price, Settlement Officer in Midnapore, is vested with the powers of a Collector under the provisions of Act VII (B.C.,) of 1868 in that district.

The orders of the 22nd December last, published in the *Calcutta Gazette* of the 23rd idem, granting Mr. Edward Maxwell Reilly leave for three months, under Section 3, Supplement F, of the Civil Leave Code, will have effect from the 1st January 1875.

Baboo Dwarka Prosad, Sub-Deputy Collector of the Second Grade, is promoted to the First Grade of Sub-Deputy Collectors, *vice*, Baboo Indra Behary Singh, deceased.

Moonshee Abdur Rezak, Officiating Sub-Deputy Collector, on leave, is appointed to be a Sub-Deputy Collector, of the Second Grade, *vice*, Baboo Dwarka Pershad, promoted.

Moonshee Abdur Rezak is posted to Buxar.

Syed Mohamed Nussirooddeen is appointed to act as a Sub-Collector of the Second Grade at Buxar during the absence, on leave, of Moonshee Abdur Rezak, or until further orders.

Moonshee Toolshe Pershad, is appointed temporarily to be a Sub-Deputy Collector of the Second Grade, in Sarun for emigration work.

Baboo Sheva Nundun Lall, B.A., is appointed temporarily to be a Sub-Deputy Collector of the Second Grade in Sarun for the recovery of advances made during the famine.

The 20th May 1875.—Mr. Behary Laul Gupta, Officiating Joint-Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Diamond Harbour, is allowed leave for seven days, to enable him to appear at the Honor Examination in Sanskrit to be held in Calcutta in July next.

The 21st May 1875.—Baboo Sant Prosad, Sub-Deputy Collector, on settlement duty in the Southal Pergunnahs, is allowed leave for two months, under Section 3, Supplement F, of the Civil Leave Code, with effect from the 11th April 1875.

Baboo Rash Behari Dutt, Canoongo, First Grade, Bhagulpore, is appointed to act as a Sub-Deputy Collector during the absence, on leave, of Baboo Sant Prosad, or until further orders.

The 22nd May 1875.—Mr. G. L. T. Harris having resumed charge of the office of Additional Judge of Backergunge and Jessore on the forenoon of the 16th April 1875, the unexpired portion of the privilege leave granted to him under orders of the 16th February 1875 is cancelled.

Mr. John Nugent, Assistant Magistrate and Collector, in charge of the Goalundo Division of the Fureedpore district, is allowed leave for two months and seventeen days, under Section 21, Chapter VI, of the Civil Leave Code, with effect from the 3rd April 1875.

Moulvie Sobhan Hyder, Sub-Deputy Collector, Palamow, is appointed to act as an Extra Assistant Commissioner, and to be a Special Commissioner under the Chota Nagpore Land Tenures' Act.

The services of Mr. A. D. Ellis, of Government Telegraph Accounts Department, who was specially deputed to compile the grain and relief cash accounts of the Bograh district, are replaced at the disposal of the Government of India in the Public Works Department, with effect from the 21st May 1875.

The 25th May 1875.—Mr. H. C. Richardson, C.S., reported his departure from India, on furlough, on the 5th May 1875.

The cash and grain accounts of the Purneah district having been completed, the services of Mr. W. H. Dobbie are replaced at the disposal of the Government of India in the Financial Department, with effect from the 18th May 1875.

POLICE.—*The 19th May* 1875.—Mr. R. F. Guise, Officiating Assistant Superintendent of Police, Backergunge, is transferred to Rungpore.

Advertisements.

Umara Kosha, or Dictionary of the Sanskrit Language by Umura Singha, with an English Interpretation and Annotations by H. T. Colebrooke, Second edition, Serampore, 1825. *Scarce* Rs. 10.

Wilson's Sanskrit Dictionary, cl.	12	0	0
Carey's Bengali and English, 3 Vols.	30	0	0
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(127.)

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মূল্য ২ টাকা মাত্র। 122

MUNICIPAL MARKET.

The public is informed, that under orders of the Market Committee, a weekly Price Current, shewing the ruling prices for the previous week will be published every Monday, commencing from the 31st May 1875, and will be procurable at 4 annas per copy.

ROBERT TURNBULL,
126 *Secretary to the Justices of the Peace.*

CALCUTTA MUNICIPALITY.

NOTICE is hereby given that the valuable and measurement of the portion of the Town noted in the margin have been completed and that the Books, containing the said valuations and the rates assessed, can be inspected on any day (Sundays and holidays excepted) at the Office of the Justices between the hours of 11 A. M. and 4. P. M., free of charge.

North—by Nimtollah Ghat Street and Nimtollah Ghat.
South—by Cotton Street and Meerbohur Ghat.
East—by Chitpore Road.
West—by River Hooghly.

It is further notified that the Justices, will, on the 17th June 1875 at noon, hear any appeals against the said valuations, measurements and assessments, and any person, desirous of appealing against the said valuations measurements and assessments, must do so by a written application, which must be left at the Office of the Justices three clear days before the date fixed for hearing of said appeals. No appeals will be heard unless the amount of the rate has been deposited with the Justices, and unless such appeals be preferred by the person who, at the time the appeal is made, shall be recorded in the Assessment Register as the owner or occupier of the premises, to which such appeals refers.

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(Sd.) W. WAVELL.
Chairman of the District Road Cess Committee.
Berhampore 22nd May 1875. 119

NOTICE.

The Pubiic is informed that Upper Cheetpore Road is closed for repairs from Rutton Sircar's Garden Street to Mooktaram Baboo's Street.

ROBERT TURNBULL.
123 *Secretary to the Justices.*

TESTIMONIAL TO MR. JAMES SUTCLIFFE.

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Presidency College, the 29th May 1875. 125

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We should like to see the "Calcutta Magazine" on the tables of the Public Library and Literary Institute. To our thinking, it is quite on a par with any average home monthly of the day.—*Bangalore Examiner.*

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